THE

PAPERS

OF

ANDREW JACKSON

Volume 118

Undated

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1913

Resolved that the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is required to adopt such measures as he may deem necessary to effect a collection of the Public revenue of the United States, whether arising from duties, taxes, debts, or sales of lands, in the manner, and on the principles herein provided - that is, that no such duties, taxes, debts, or sums of money payable for lands, ought to be collected or received otherwise than in the legal currency of the United States, or in notes of Banks which are payable and paid on demand in the said legal currency of the U. S, but under the following restrictions and conditions in regard to such notes, to wit: from and after the passage of this resolution, the notes of no bank which shall issue bills or notes of a less denomination than $5 shall be received on account of the public dues, from and after the 1st of July 1839, the notes of no bank, which shall issue Bills or notes of a less denomination than $10 shall be so receivable, and from and after the 1st of July 1841, the like prohibition shall be extended to the notes of all banks issuing notes of a less denomination than $20. Provided also that no note shall be received by the Collectors or receivers which the Banks, in which they are deposited, shall not, under the supervision and control of the Sec. of the Treasury, agree to, safe to the credit of the U. S. as cash.

26084-5

Messrs Hall & Fitzgerald

You will perceive that the communication which forwarded, was prepared some time since, shortly after I saw the number of the Sty. Reporter referred to. It would have appeared at that time but for the intervention of friends, who insisted that its publication had best be deferred to some period more propitious than the present for the agitation of personal matter. There was another reason which although not deemed of sufficient importance itself, yet was not without its weight in determining me to adopt the suggestion of my friend. I could not believe that there was any human being so callous & devoid of honor & the finer feelings of our nature, as to associate in the most friendly manner with my father during the greater part of his life & with my mother and almost every branch of the family since his death, staying with them weeks at a time, coincident to the publication in the Sty. Reporter, who would not do so soon as he retired to his pillow hastily atone for the injury thus wantonly inflicted, by disavowing the insidious allusion contained in what purports to be Dr Mays letter and by an impartial statement of my fathers transactions, predicated on a knowledge which twenty four or thirty years of intimacy (

(for at that time Col Anderson occupied that station among honorable men that he is no longer entitled to) afforded him, to which he would have been some reparation: No man living can more conscientiously testify to the falsity of the accusation than Col R. Anderson if he had the magnanimity to do it. He must have known the charge both wicked & groundless, & why did he fondle on my father with the apparent feelings of a friend until his death, and continue, as I have already stated a friendly intercourse with my mother & family since, & having partaken of their hospitality but a few months previous to the publication of the slander in the Reporter. But it appears that the claims of others & the necessity of preserving his own reputation, are lost in the desire to stigmatise the character of Gen Jackson; and so far from having availed himself of the respite granted him, I discovered on reaching Ashville after an absence of some weeks that he still persists in the injury. And as this sufficient notoriety had not been given to the matter, with a perseverance worthy a more virtuous cause & equalled only by the malignity of the many he has blazoned forth the same calumny in the Whig Banner of the 19th Ult. Lest therefore my fathers reputation may suffer ~~additionally~~ from this reputed charge & a longer suspension of its reputation I feel compelled to depart from

from my original [redacted] & solicit that indulgence of the public now, which I had intended to have claimed at a subsequent time when matter of more vital interest to the public ~~law~~ did not presupposit. In the publication of a much injured & calumniated father, and to arrest any engaged in such unallowed work, I will endeavour to shew after an investigation of his character what manner of man this Col. Anderson is, who dares as these ~~any~~ letters written ~~since~~. After tracing him through some of the sinuosities of his life; I find that his transactions of his unjustifiable character & fortune — a man who has scarcely ever paid a debt in his life except by the compulsion of Law — a man who has contracted debts & to avoid paying them keeps his property covered under other mens names, nay, a man who has swindled & defrauded the widow & orphan, as will be proved if occasion should require. Such then is the man who impugns the fair fame of the dead by publishing a letter, which whether it be his own production or that of another, he is alike culpable since he well knows, it is replete with a tissue of falsehood & sheer fabrications. After perusing the subjoined exposition, it will be seen what credit should be attached to any thing emanating from so contaminated a source as Col. Anderson.

Had my father compromitted his honour & acted in the manner ascribed to him, the probability is, he would have failed [illegible] as did some of his worthy contemporaries & as is practised not unfrequently at this refined day, and have screened pretexts for his chicanery.

It appears to me strange, passing strange that if the purchase of the negroes alluded to by Genl Jackson was fraudulent as is intimated, that my father's creditors never resorted to legal process for the recovery of them. But is it not supremely ridiculous to suppose that Genl J. who has ever sacrificed principle even at the shrine of self would advise it for another as is charged.

You will please give insertion to this & the enclosed communication & much oblige yr. obt. Servt. C. Gallaway

Col. Andersons defence will be that the blow was designed rather against Genl. Jackson than my father. To me this is no excuse—no apology. As his representative he resting in his grave I claim before a virtuous public to come forth to defend him; when any coward better & more honorable men than Col. Anderson shall thus unceremoniously disturb his ashes & attempt to traduce his memory.

For any thing I have said I have no other apology to offer than that that generous indignation which should rise in the breast of every son in the behalf of an injured father. Let such men as Col. Anderson beware how they assail the reputation of others.

This vindication would have been deemed quite unnecessary had the calumny have been confined to the circle of my fathers acquaintance, & to those acquainted with the character of Anderson.

The following documents are submitted without comment to the consideration of the public, that they may know the kind of man who valiently undertakes to raise the ashes of the dead.

J. G. Gbays

26090

Ed. Hayes
Col. Quartermaster
Arrangements
Transportation
Supplies

which I have already stated, combined with others equally notorious, are attentively considered, we shall soon be enabled to dispose of this fact of the discrepancy. It has been heretofore demonstrated, from the results of a proper distribution of labor, both in private families, and as ~~deducible from~~ the true first branches of domestic industry, that such a division is absolutely necessary to preserve the proportion between the number of producers and consumers, or of demand and supply. Under such an arrangement, each department of labor becomes crowded or overstocked, that is, a market and consumption for all. The channels which are overflowing are drained, and an equilibrium is restored, & ~~which~~ the interest of all is promoted. If manufactures, protected, to that extent is agricultural and commercial labor rendered more frequently, and the number of consumers increased; a market is provided for any other description of industry, which connects with the fact of their production is calculated to result in an augmentation of ~~income~~. This may often be more than compensated by the protecting duty, and leave a nett gain to the ~~community~~ at all events, it is much better policy to pay the duty, by which the whole of our population are employed in three branches of industry, than

to divert ~~the~~ capital and industry to one only, of which it would be rendered unprofitable, and pregnant with natural bankruptcy and ruin. These remarks apply to any species of industry worthy of encouragement, and prove, that they are "handmaids of each other, and inexhaustable sources of wealth and power. -

The protection then, of manufactures if judiciously extended, is calculated to promote both Agriculture and Commerce. It secures to the former a more certain and regular market, and extends the latter between the members of an Confederacy, which must contribute to augment our wealth, remove our local feelings and prejudices, and unite us a more united people. A tariff is not, as represented by some, intended to tax the Agriculturist, for the purpose of "putting money into the pockets of a few handy-craftsmen"; but its operation is, to put money into the pockets of all, and thus enable them to purchase the labor of each other. It is not the object nor will such the effect, to drain off the earnings of one branch of industry to bestow it upon another, but to increase the earnings of each respectively, and gradually to make a market permanent, which is now

dependent upon the caprice of foreign nations, and
vicissitudes,
expend to all the fluctuations of peace
and war.

nor are the protecting duties imposed by
the tariff, to be paid exclusively by the States
which cultivate rice, sugar and cotton, as
you have improperly insinuated. Unless in cases
where the import is prohibitory, it is unequally
collected from
the foreigner the consumers. This is true in the case
with cotton bagging, which
is paid by the purchaser,
in the first instance. it is afterwards sold by the
and the duty discharged by the manufacturer, and
passed with the bale of cotton,
at last,
incorporated in the price of the cotton fabrick,
and paid by the consumer of that article. The
cotton planter is more than compensated for the
duty from the manner of making this calculation, and
should he be the last to complain. Upon cotton fa-
-brics, it is probable the South would pay a lar-
-ger proportion of the duty than the North, as they
use a larger proportion of that description of
goods; but let it then not be forgot that the manu-
-facturers purchase from them the raw mate
-rial, which more than balances the account.
The duty on woolens would fall more heavily
on the North, For similar reasons, and with
equal advantages. The States raising Grain stuffs,
would, in the purchase of either article, be pro-
-vided with the means of doing so, by obtaining a

prosperity for their labor. Thus it is to the farm, how
their duties are to the good of the consumers,
and not exclusively of the southern states
as you have represented. The benefits
and burthens of the tariff are pretty equally di
=tributed. Whilst 3¾ cents are imposed to protect
cotton bagging a duty of about
the same amount is [illegible] for the
security of the cotton planters. This duty, it will
be found indispensable to increase in a few
years, to protect our planters from
the competition of the growers of cotton in
Egypt, India, Mexico and South America,
who already pay less cultivate it
upon than we can the cheap
er labor.

Considering our diversified interests, it is not the intention that a tariff shall operate equally upon the different sections of the Union, but should have them adopted. The Secretary therefore is directed carefully to examine into the circumstances of any description which does the object to prepare the same upon such principles as may protect except in the case of property and income tax. The present tariff, in this respect, should not create discrimination; its tendency is not to check the prosperity of the Southern states, and to cast upon them unequal and oppressive burthens. No

The case of James Brown tried and convicted per the murder of Hugh Kinn of the Territory of Michigan, who applies for pardon on the ground of the want of jurisdiction of the Court —

The record appears perfect, no plea to the jurisdiction of the court made or offered by the prisoner, and no cause on the face of the record from which the Executive can infer the want of jurisdiction. He cannot therefore extend to the prisoner the clemency asked for him by his counsel.

The ground taken by the counsel is not tenable. The laws assented to by them show that the Court have full jurisdiction ~~within~~ the Territory of all murders committed within Fort Mackenaw or within the Territory of Michigan; and if the objections made by the counsel on this score had appeared of record they could not have been considered valid.

The Prayer therefore of the Petitioners counsel is not granted.

26093

January 13th 1800

Ordered that Mr Brockholst Livingston
Mr Hunter &
Mr Livingston
be a Committee to prepare
Rules for the regulation of the Practice
of this Court in Cases of Mandamus
and Prohibition and report the same
to the Court.

all that can be spared from necessary demands will be turned over to Mr Michael - who has claims on me to be unsecured, but he is perfectly willing to wait the action from the letter giving the arrangement agreeable to best suiting your interest.

50 Bales were shipped by Mr Pearson agreeably to the receipts given for the exports that left him. Inclosed bills of lading for the exports, one of which was enclosed in a letter that I left blank with Pearson - all agreeably to your instructions. I trust Thorpe will accept Mr Orleans safely -

The amount of cotton was left Mr Lambert as stated, the weight being 25.484 - Mr will [illegible] get the 8 or ten bales more including the tole from the Gin - Nothing 00.00 -

I saw Bidford in Florence who told me Mr Cannah's crop & one or two more, put in rotted baggings, & well handled, had brought 15 cents. That similar cotton was likely to hold that price but that Kentucky bagged & rotted greatly could not maintain the then price about 10 : 11 -

I think yours will bring 15 cts - Bidford will be in Orleans about the time your cotton arrives.

Parson Hodge has informed me that he will be here in about 5 days when he will exchange & discharge his bond - I shall hire your

260

Florence, This text was from St Paul to the Ephesians
When he was imprisoned and wrote "Now is evil in the
day" — The Parson justified the language of the Apos-
-tle to the present times, & by way of illustration
cited the readiness of men to make bonds & promissory
notes without the ability or the intention to comply
with them — It was a severe commentary — He proved
that this guide for commandments no one could deny
the force of his reasoning, there was & there is evil
in the day — After such a good sermon
it was difficult for me to entertain to the Parson
you had his bond — Yet with as much obliquity & respect
I could, and I have stated his answer on the other
page —

The Andrews & Lyncean have just received
their lessons to me — They all do very well — I find
that your Andrew has great facility in making the
literal translation of words from the Latin to the
English — yet not sufficient attention to the subject
matter of the author — This I am afraid is a fault
partly McChandlers

Private business

My Dear father

after waiting a long time for
the reception of a letter from you I have
received it with pleasure unequalled and for
I that you have not forgoten your son
who so long embraced they kisses
and in they letter I received such advice
as never before received [redacted] Tell my
mother that I have received her letter
and intends answering it in a short
time there is no news in this state worth
relating I wish you to let Thomas Rutter
to right me as he promise to do so
give my love to Cousin rachel and
Uncle Robert Rutter and Uncle
Abel I know all join in love and respect
to you are my Mother give my love to
my sister and mother and your self [illegible]

26096

Norristown Montgomery County Penna.

His Excellency Andrew Jackson President of the U.S

It will soon become your official duty to appoint a Marshall for the Eastern district for the state of Pennsylvania (I shall not be done before this shall reach you) to fill the vacancy that will soon take place by the appointment of the present incumbent to an office by the Governor. When you shall deliberate upon this subject I will take the liberty of calling your attention to my pretentions for an appointment from you & you shall think me worthy of your confidence I will be willing to accept this appointment

Four years past I had the Honour to present to you for your consideration my pretentions for the appointment of Surveyor of the Port of Philadelphia. in that application I am recommended by a majority of your friends in the Legislature of this Commonwealth as well as by a large number of the most respectable citizens of the County in which I now and then did reside, to this recommendation I now respectfully refer you which no doubt compelled in their favour place with others of a similar nature

26098

It is not to be expected that you can recollect the all the applicant that have troubled you with their pretentions for appointment to town my pretentions before you it will be only necessary to inform you that I am the Brother of Judge Samuel Powell of the state of Tennessee with whom I understand you are personally acquainted also I will refer you to the Hon Jacob R Manin the Member of Congress from this district either of whom can fully satisfy you as to my Political and moral Character and Qualifications

Very respectfully
Your Excellency obedient
and very humble
Servant
William Powell

Wm Pond

Office

Free

HARRISTOWN PA
April
26

His Excellency Andrew Jackson
President U S
Washington
City

To the Senate of the United States.

I nominate for promotion and appointment in the Army of the United States, the officers ~~on the~~ mentioned ~~station to which he is respectively~~ in the lists herewith transmitted, and each for the station assigned to his name.

26100

Extract of a letter from Mr. (now Sir Charles) Vaughan H. B. Mty's. Minister at Washington, to Mr. Ouseley.

"You will see that in the letter I have mentioned your publication upon the Statistics of the United States of America, because I am highly pleased and satisfied with your book and I thank you most sincerely for having furnished me with a copy of it. I have read with great attention all but the last chapter, and I thank you as H. M. Minister to the United States for your successful effort to counteract the effects of ignorance and misrepresentation which bid fair to estrange two nations of kindred origin from each other when peace and union is clearly their mutual interest.

Yours

I wish that some means should be taken by your friends of placing your book in the hands of the King - His Majisty has frequently, since my return, called upon me, to talk to him about America, and he is in the best disposition towards that Country, and I am sure that he will read with pleasure yr: observations, and that they may tend to place you well in the estimation of His Majesty. I certainly shall mention your work, and call the King's attention to it, when ever he again condescends to talk to me about the United States."

&c - " - " - &c - " -

(signed) Chas. R. Vaughan

Extract from a
letter from the Rt. Hon.
Sir Chs. Vaughan to
Mr. Canning (London 30)

From your friend

W. Patton

Towanda Pa

We have also heard from Susquehanna County where the majority for Porter is about 500. He has a gain in Susquehanna of about 200 and in Bradford of near 300.

May I remind you of my request for your autograph?

26103

FREE

NEW YORK
OCT
18

25

His Excy A. Jackson
Nashville
Tennessee

Paid by American Board of Commission-
ers for Foreign Mi'sions for the education
& instruction of the Choctaws in the Old
Nation — — — — — — $62,000

Balance on hand at the close
of the Mi'sion there — say 3,000
$59,100

Received & remains due for stock &
other property that has been sold
$7,500

Received of U. S. on account
of buildings in the Old nation
$4,611,31= 12,111,31
$46,888,69

Leaving $46,888,69 expended by the
A. B. C. F. M in the Old Nation.

The above sum of $12,111,31, so far as collected,
together with the $300 on hand at the close of
the Mi'sion in the Old Nation, has been paid
for the establishment & support of Mi'sionaries
& school teachers in the New Choctaw country

Sixty six persons male & female have labored for a longer, or shorter period in the Choctaw Mission.

Nine of the above died at their post of labor having received only their support.

Twelve are now instructing the Choctaws in their new country, having received only their support.

Four others are on their way to the Choctaw country West of the Mississippi; & up to the time they left the Old Nation in 1834, received only their support.

Forty one have left the service of the Mission.

Twenty nine of these received only their support.

Two young men employed as school teachers received $167 each per annum.

Two families on leaving the Mission, after laboring in it about 10 years, received $300 each, to enable them to commence anew for the support of their families.

Three other families on leaving the Mission

stock received an ardamount in stock, tools & money equal to their own personal property which they brought into Mission. These families have purchased land & improvements in the old Stations, since the Choctaws removed & have acquired considerable property, since they left the Mission.

At a meeting of the Committee appointed by the Citizens of Natchez and of Adams County at the meeting of yesterday -

1. Resolved that this whole committee in conjunction with the City Council will wait upon General Andrew Jackson upon his arrival at the landing and accompany him to suitable apartments in this city, and furnish a proper conveyance for that purpose -

2. Resolved that Sturges Sprague, Fountain Winston and Robert L. Throckmorton be appointed a sub-committee to furnish a dinner and ball and make the necessary arrangements therefor.

6 Resolved that Thos. B. Reed the chairman of this committee be requested to forward to General Andrew Jackson immediately upon his arrival a note informing him of the appointment of this committee & their resolutions thereupon.

7. Resolved that Thomas B. Reed, Robt Pinkman and James C. Wilkins be appointed a sub committee of invitations &c

Robt Pinkman

Secy

Readventures of
Adams County

For Major Reed

Auditors of
Adams County

For Major Reed

Madga Haywood

Dr Sir

Permit me
to introduce Mr Isaac
Course. The gentleman whom
I had the honor of speaking
to you about the other
day. If any thing can be
seen, or done for him, you
will confer a great favor
upon him & myself. together
with the President.

26108

To The onorable President of
The United States
General Andrew Jackson

1828

26111

Honored & respected
friend

My youngest son James le
Williamson, the Story being desirous of paying his respects
to you, & thanking you for your kindness to
him, at different times I take the liberty of intro-
ducing him Hoping your health is good this
inclement weather

I remain

Respectfully
Your friend
Frances H Williamson

26112

Mrs. Hutchinson
with the
Love of
D. G.

Andrew Jackson
President of the United
States

General,

I have promised never to trouble you with letters of introduction, yet I am induced to waive that promise in favor of a young friend of mine, Clinton Wright Lear, the eldest Son of Major W.H. Lear of the 4th U.S. Infty; he is visiting Tennessee for the benefit of his health, I have known him for a long time & have no hesitation in saying I know you will be much pleased with him — his Father, with whom I have been intimate for many years, is, I believe an old acquaintance of yours; he was with us during the first Seminole war & has been on two Campaigns of this; which is more than I can say; for my health has been, & is still so delicate that I am rendered unfit for active duty; though I purpose leaving here in a few days for Tallahassee to attend to my duties as far as I am able.

I beg my respects to Andrew Jackson Esq. & all other acquaintances

Gen. Andrew Jackson.

26114

P.M. Gladwell

Major General
Andrew Jackson
U.S.

General Andrew Jackson

Hermitage

Mr C.W. Lear.

Tennessee

[illegible] understanding that you would pass
this neighbourhood in the course of to-day.
I started early this morning, with the fond
hope once more shaking you by the hand.
In this expectation, however, I have been
disappointed; and have now to trouble you
with a few lines hastily written. I am induced
to do this by two considerations: First: Because
ever since I came to Virginia, (1815) I have
constantly represented you as the man who
would restore the government to the Jeffer-
sonian principles. Secondly. Because I
had served under you, and as I thought,
(perhaps vainly thought) with some credit
to myself, and advantage to my coun-
try; of this, however, you are the best judge.
This latter fact has been circulated to
my credit, no doubt: be that as it may,
when I reflect on the confidence you
reposed in me (appointing me one of the
officers of the day) at N. Orleans, I am
filled with a degree of satisfaction which
is unutterable. To conclude, I hope and
trust you are in good health: I trust and
believe that you will continue to merit
and receive the homage and support
of a free people. I wish above all
things, that you would condescend to
write me a line. I should esteem it one

26116

portunity of writing from Newbern, you can drop me a line from Christiansburg, on to-morrow. It is getting too dark, and I fear I have already written more than you are willing to read. Farewell; live contented and happy, and may the God of our fathers cover you with his choicest blessing. ——

Genl. Jackson. John Bankhead.

Genl A. Jackson,

Hudson

Montgomery

Virginie

Genl Jackson
Bon Jour de
Auguste, Esqr
Hudson, Pennsylv
a

26117

My Dear General

For the first time in my life I am an applicant for appointment, but, conforming to my newly adopted State, Louisiana. I am now a resident of Caddo Parrish, the Office of Sheriff of this Parrish will have to be filled this winter many of my friends have urged me to became an applicant, in view of my very indigent Circumstances and my advanced age I have determined to do so, there are many aplicants, but the most formidable is the former Sheff. true he is a gentleman, and a good Officer, Yet he is a Whig, a steam Whig, And it is Complained of, that all the Offices of Profit in this Parrish, are, and have been conferred on Whigs, by a hard scuffle, we succeeded handsomly, at our last election in puting in a Democratic Govenor. I am quite limited in my acquaintence, having resided but a short time in the Parrish; I may say, I am the Democratic aplicant, there are others, for my limited acquaintence I shall be sustained here very gratifyingly.

You have known me from my boyhood, you are known to any Services I may have rendered my Country both as a Soldier and an Officer, you have knowledge how I have demeaned myself in all the vicissitudes of my life, I have I hope atleast sustained

8 III 92

a Character for correctness, and have filled a place among the respectable of the Community where I have lived, — I have to acknowledge that my liberality has kept me in the back ground, in a Pecuniary point of view; add to this, I have been unfortunate in business, have been able to lay up but little, having been blessed with a good Constitution and good health I am enabled to earn my Bread by the Sweat of my Brow, which course I have resolved to persue the remainder of my short day on earth, and never again to engage in Speculation, — I am now about Fifty, and find from experience that it is pretty hard for one of my age to get along with personal or Bodily labour, yet I prefer it greatly to a Speculating life or to the hazard of buying & selling goods.

If I can succeed in procuring the appointment of Staff of the Parish for the next three years, it will enable me to get some one to assist me on my little farm after which with the blessing of God and my own labour I think I can get along comfortably,

If I sustain, in your estimation a favourable position, I hope to be favoured with a Letter of recommendation to Lord Mountain if not, I must submit, I hope to be sustained in my pretentions by you, and your communi

=cations to me at Greenwood, La

any aid, or favour rendered me.
by you, will be gratefully acknowledged,
by one who has ever been, and is now

Your devoted friend
and Obt. Svt.
Thos. B. Jones

26119

Thos. B. Jones —
enquire whether
it is Thos. Jones late
of Alabama formerly
of Tennessee — if so
is, Jurk, write, him-
if not, take not Recollect
the name. At J

To General A. Jackson

Dear Sir

I received your Communication of the 8th Instant with the Letter it inclosed which I waited have enquired immediately that I distinctly recollected the circumstances of his case which I thought probably I should as might do after a little reflection but in this I have been disappointed. The person I indistinctly remember but I am unable to state any thing in regard to his wound as to its degree or effect on the disability it occasioned him all of which I might perhaps be enable to remember by seeing him and having a conversation with him upon the particulars,

I am happy my dear Sir to understand that you enjoy such good health I hope it may last long, I have for some time promised myself the pleasure of visiting you.

I am with Consideration of great respect & Esteem your obedient Servt

N. G. Goodell

26120

To General A. Jackson
Late
President of the United States
Hermitage

Dear Sir when I last saw you, you seemed inclined to re-
-proach me with collusion with other men, with an intintion
to injure your interest, but permit me to inform you, that
I am incapable of such ingratitude, and especially to a man
who has honored me with so many marks of friendship, it would
not only be base & ungenerous, but diabolical in the highest
degree, — I would therefore wish to explain to you the
motives by which I was governed, & which I think will bear
the strictest scrutiny without a blush, — First when I found
the land on which I lived was offered for sale, I immediately
went to see Mr. Smith, and to know if he would give me
indulgence untill the suit with Cole was determined, if it turned
up in my favor I would either sell the land and pay him, or
borrow money on the credit of the land, to discharge the judgment, but
I thought it hard to pay for the land while it was in law, & a
possibility that I could not hold it, he then accosted me in the
language I wrote you, and we parted. I then went to the Sheriff,
he assured me that the buisness was managed in such amanner, that the land
could not be sold, for six months longer, I then rested Satisfied
thinking that the trial would come on before that time, the day of
Sale came on, I was sick in bed and could not attend, the judge
ordered the sale to go on, Smith purchased the land for two hundred
dollars, the court in which the suit was to be tried came on, I
attended in order to bring it to trial, the witnesses on both sides
ready, I then was at a loss how to proceed, as I had flattered
myself the mortgage you had on the land, would hold it if
you thought proper, notwithstanding Smiths purchase, but
to my mortification I was informed, by every professional man,
& likewise by every man of legal knowledge, of whom I enquir-
-ed, that both you and me was divested of every colour of right
claim or title, to the land, by Smiths purchase, as the ben-
-efit of the mortgage, was translated to Smith, by the
transference of my note, How what to do in the Case I know
not, I had no plea, I had no claim, I could not defend it on
your claim, as it was likewise yours, whose tittle was I to defend, the
answer is plain, it was Bennett Smiths,

I would now candidly ask you, if you had been in my place under those circumstances, if you would not have acted as I have done, I then suffered a nonsuit, & then expected nothing ~~nothing~~ more to be done, but that was not the case, Smith had ordered a writ of dispossession previous to this, in order to reap the benefit of my crop, Now sir I would wish to know wherein I have injured you in any manner, respecting the land, by your own act you had divested yourself of any manner of claim to the land, you by the same act put it in Smiths power to deprive me of any legal title to the same, & I would be glad to know wherein I was guilty of any intention of collusion or fraud in giving Cole possession (after I finish my crop) of the land for which you nor me has not the least colour of claim, if my information is correct, now sir this was not all, but an idea struck my mind which seemed like something prophetic, that Smith would relinquish his claim to the land when he found the involved & precarious situation in which it stood, which opinion has already been realized, for he has been to my house and made the following proposition to me, and requested me to inform you as he did not intend to do it himself if he even saw you, that by giving him up his note which is in my hand and paying him one hundred and forty dollars, the forty dollars to be considered as the cost of suit which he had paid, that he would relinquish his claim and wait for the balance to fall, or he did not care if longer, I asked him if he would wait untill the suit was determined with Cole, to which he gave me no direct answer, So that you will readily perceive, that giving Cole possession of which you complained, has proved the best means of bringing Smith to a sense of his imprudent conduct, for should he bring suit, & Cole hold the land, he will be out two hundred and forty dollars, beside the cost of suit, for which he will have no chance of indemnification this is a true —

Statement of facts which I am able to prove

26123

From James Crawford
without date or signature

To be preserved

Private

Major General
Andrew Jackson

a letter from
James Crawford
to Jackson
A.G.

20

To His Excellency ANDREW JACKSON, President of the United States.

SIR,

Unwilling to intrude on your numerous avocations, or to trespass on your time, at this crisis so invaluable to our country—the undersigned are nevertheless constrained to beg the indulgence of their chief Magistrate, while they lay before him a matter of vital importance to the welfare of this portion of the Territory of Michigan—we have just learned that from an over anxious desire on the part of the citizens of Clinton, a small village upon the north border of this (the Monroe) Land District, and a few others interested there, a petition has been by them drawn up and industriously circulated and has been recetly fowarded, for the removal of the Land Office located at Monroe, to that place: and we state without fear of contradiction that with the exception of what signatures were obtained in and about Clinton, and in Adrian, a neighboring little villag in all not exceeding probably two hundred adults, not twenty intelligent citizens of the United States desire the removal of the office from its present location, or believe that such removal would not materially tend to prodnce public inconvenience and injury. With a knowledge of these facts we, as citizens of the Territory, and of the District in question, have felt it our duty without deeming it necessary to circulate a remonstrane, to which we doubt not the signatures of three fourths of the District would be easily obtained, to present them to you fearless of contradiction by any resepctable citizen of the Territory: and although the Land Office is not in the Geograhpical center of the District, yet, for reasons which induced the location of the former Land Office at the head of Lake Erie, and which doubtless influenced the recommendation of our late Delegate in favor of the same place, there can be no question in the mind of any intelligent man acquained with the course of emigration to the Territory, and the natural avenues to it, that the office has already the most convenient location to meet the largest proportion of those who have been and who probably are to become purchasers of public lands in this District. It is known to all acquained with the progress of settlements in this Territory, that more than nine tenths of our emigrants and purchasers of lands are from the East, and that the two principal landing-places, after crossing Lake Erie, are Detroit and Monroe. It is also obvious that almost every viewer of public lands, befere he penetrates the country, goes first to the Land Office of the District which he is desirous of examining, to ascertain what lands are sold, and what remain in market. The natural Landing point for all who are destined to the northern section of the Territory, or into the Detroit District, is Detroit; and for the reason just stated, the propriety of the Land Office being at Detroit which is the Eastern extreme of that District, has never yet been questioned. The natural landing point for those wishing to examine in the Southern Land District is at Monroe, the west end of Lake Erie, where the present Land Office is located, and there is no reason applicable to the removal of the Land Office from Monroe further into the interior, which would not apply with equal force to the removal of the Land Office from Detroit into the interior of that District; which nothing, perhaps but the local interest of some interior little village would suggest. There have been heretofore some inconveniences in landing the largest sized vessels and Steam Boats, at the Harbor at the west end of Lake Erie: those difficulties under the direction of the Government, and by the enterprise of our citizens, are nearly or quite removed; and by the opening of navigation this spring, there will be nothing to interrupt the free ingress at this point of all who choose to purchase lands in the Southern District—and every embarrassment which has heretofore existed, will be removed. In consideration of the opinions which we have taken the liberty to express, we should request in the event of your feeling called upon to act in the premises, that you would confer with the Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of War, who has a familiar knowledge of the country—and with Col. Hoagland, who, in his recent tour of inspecting the Land Offices of the Territory, has had a fair opportunity of forming correct opinions upon the merits of the subject.

We also beg leave to refer your Excellency to the Commissioner of the General Land Office for the relative amounts received at the different Land Offices in this Territory; by which, it will be seen that the amount of sales in the Office at Monroe, since the opening of the office on the 8th April, 1833, greatly exceed the amount of sales of any office in the Territory; of which sales, more than four fifths of the amount have been received for lands situated East of the meridian.

Under these circumstances the undersigners respectfully hazard the assertion, that the petition for the removal of the office in Monroe has not been dictated in referrence to the public good, but with a view to meet the interests of a few individuals.

With profound and sincere respect,
We have the honor to be,
Your Excellency's most obedient servants,

Gillon Cook
Isaac N. Cook
S. Brown
George H. Bullock
Franklin Johnson
Norman Barnes
John Selman

E. E. S. Dewey
Simeon T. Thorton
Dennis Morrison
Thomas Dronelard
Danl. Pangborn
Chas. C. Williams

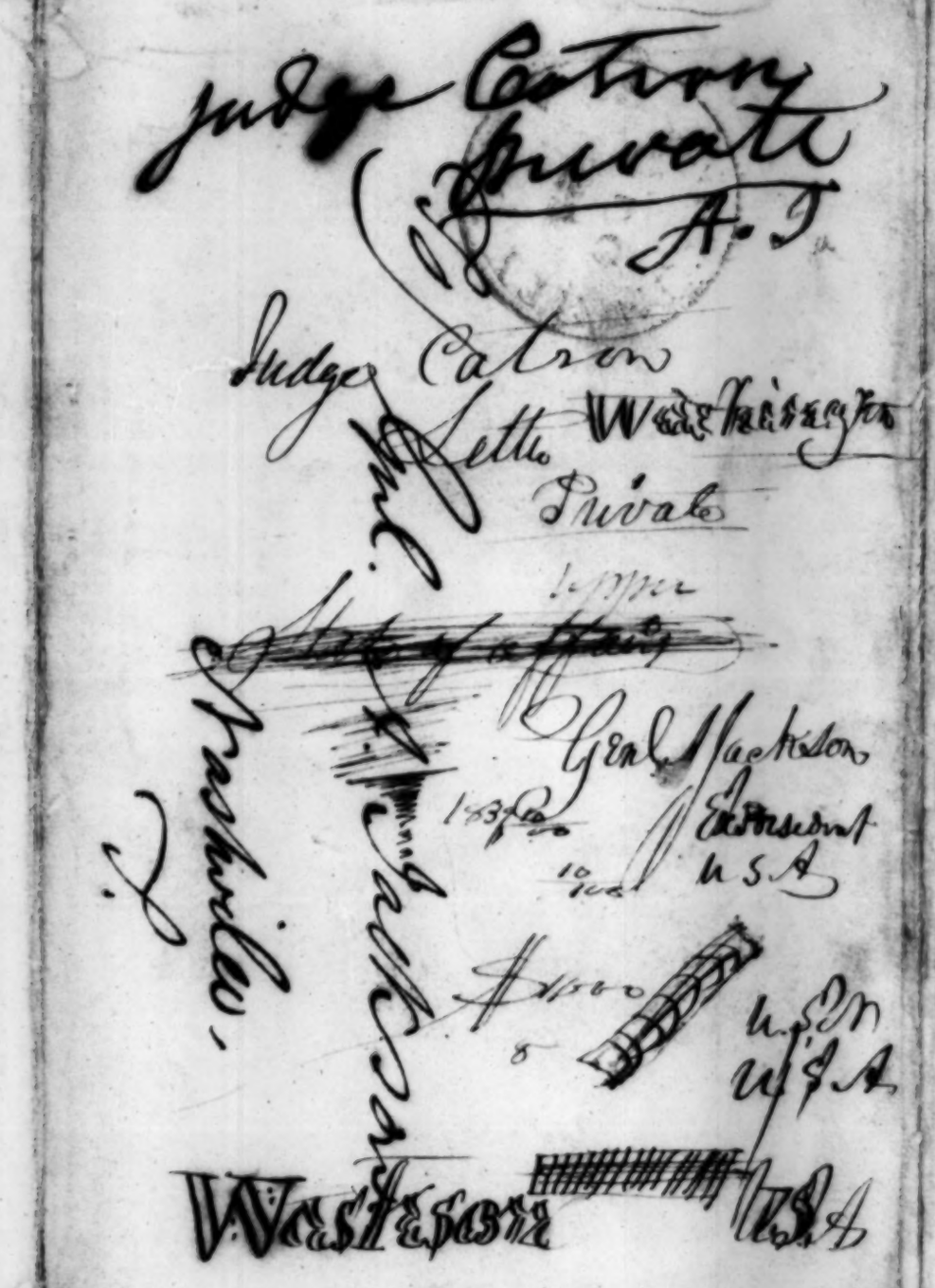
26124

Thos L Clarke
Isaac B. Tomlinson
George Farman
Lewis Pairah
W. D. Irving
Robert Albain Jr
Garret Gray
Joseph Bowerbank
Asahel Pratt
Henry D. Finch
Andrew Jacobs
Levin Ward
Solomon Haney
Wm Haney
Elisha Hayden
Lemuel Colbath
N. N. Hayden
Henry Munger
Nathan Ingraham
Joseph Reynolds
Benjamin Southwick
Lewis Wilson
Lewis Hoban
John Williams
Peter Pratt
Daniel Duval
Geo. Hartley
Geo. B. Harris
George W. Bigelow
Lemuel Cook
Thos. C. Brown
Jacob Hallat
Francis Cousins
Chas Hazlett
David Graham
Isaac Morin
Samuel Mashaboo
E. G. Webster

Fleet Forman
Wilbur Forman Jr
Augustus D Bourdeais
Henry Bourdeais
Peter Mitchell
Randolph Bause
L. L. Tinker
J. V. Straight
Henry Straight 1st
John B. C. Bourion
Harriet Greenwell
Richard Mott Jr
Peter Pennington
Joshua Merrill Jr
James Cornell
G. W. Darrah
James Darrah
B. Franklin Darrah
George W. Darrah Jr
John Darrah
Wm D Bond
Jos. H. Worthington
Daniel Worthington
Orange D. Chanter
Wm Chanter
Charles Chanter
Jacob Simon
George Graham
Jacob Barton
John Ansell
Frank Douglas
Andrew J. Dixon
Evans Dodge
Wm H Adamson
John Murray
N. C. Curtis
Wm G Muir
George Johnston
Jacob Lockwood

26125

April


Judge Catron
Private
Judge Catron
Letts Washington
Private
Gen'l Jackson
President
U.S.A.
U.S.A.
U.S.A.
Washington
U.S.A.

With a proper respect for their superiors and after consulting the regulating laws of the army a large majority of the Cadets of the Military academy, beg leave to lay before the Superintendant, a statement of their grievances.

The Military Academy has heretofore been considered the nursery of our army, where young gentlemen of the highest prospects in life should be proud and emulous to enroll themselves, in which the sentiments of honour should be cherished, so that the students might revolt equally at personal ignominy or national degradation, it is to this seminary that the American people have been taught to look ~~up~~ for their protectors, protectors who should be too proud to be treacherous, and too noble to be cowardly. — and it has with propriety been believed by the intelligent statesmen of our republic, that the field of warfare is the proper theatre for genius, that the profession of arms is that in which the highest qualities of the mind are excerted, where virtue flourishes best & where the noble

soul, jealous of its rights preserves its purity separate from the sordidness of life.

When the present Cadets of the Military Academy received their official passports to its duties, their parents permitted them to accept, under the impression, that they were here to be nurtured in the Rudiments of honour and instructed in an abhorrence of disgrace, they thought the feelings were not to be trampled upon, and with confidence sent their children to an Institution; where an honest pride would be implanted in them, and where their spirits would not cower under ingenuis, to become the soldiers of their country.

Under the influence of these ideas we embraced with pride & alacrity the military life we came here, we formed friendships, we performed our duties submitted chearfully to necessary hardships, & were happy whilst we continued uninjured.

But these flattering prospects which gave a Zest to our pleasures, have been in a manner clouded by the undeserved and unauthorised treatment, which we have

Received from the commandant of Cadets.

The act of violently pushing from the railing of the

railing of the barracks, a Cadet; and the subsequent forcible expulsion from his quarters of a young man of the first respectability, and honour may perhaps be deemed sufficient indications of the course which he intends pursuing.

Such treatment is not authorised from any officer to a soldier in the ranks and with due respect we consider ourselves as gentlemen Cadets, and as members of families wronged and abused

On Sunday, the 22nd Inst on the forenoon drill, the commandant violently seized by the collar, shook, jerked, and publicly damned, one of our members. the conduct of this cadet on drill, was to the conviction of those near, by no means disorderly & hardly deserving the slightest reprimand — but we do conceive that no possible conduct other than mutiny, could afford the slightest pretence for the measures pursued by the Commandant, on returning to his quarters, the cadet was imprisoned in the dark room, & denied a light, or books until further orders, and as we hear under the charge of mutinous conduct.

That his conduct on drill was as we have stated, that he was to all appearances perfectly unconscious of having committed any offence, that he was entirely free from

mutinous conduct, will be testified by many, whose veracity cannot be doubted.

When the mind tamely acquiesces in personal indignities it becomes weakened — the energies commence their decline — the virtues are enfeebled — and officers who are governed by blows must be destitute of all that should characterise a soldier or ~~[illegible]~~ a man of honour

From these considerations, and from what we conceive the contract between the government & ourselves as its servants, from the principles of pride an honour which were inculcated by our by our parents, and in which we have been educated, we remonstrate and ask redress of the only one, from whom we can confidently hope to obtain it, the Superintendant of the Military Academy

Wilson M.C. Hazlett
C. Vining
Thomas Rogland
Charles R. Holmes
N. Hale Loring

Committee

Cadets,

Sign.d

Dear Sir,

In answer to your letter dated enclosure of the 27th ult. to the President, he authorises me to say that your application for leave of absence to visit your family will be granted only if your constant attention to the duties confided to you should become indispensable from the ~~addition~~ duties about to be made by the last Indian hyaurdon, of which you will be kept fully advised.

The observations made by Mr Morgan on the relative importance of Pensacola the Florida ~~ports~~ & the Bay Galveston, as points of protection for the coast and commerce of the Gulph, are and have been examined by the President.

and will be considered to with other information
on the same subject, as soon as the undertaken
on the files of the Department, as such
more positive, public matters will enable
him to turn his attention to that impor-
tant branch of the public interest. There
can be no question that Pensacola
as a point of rendezvous for the squadron,
is too distant from the scene of action,
and possesses but few advantages over
the Tortugas ~~the disadvantages of which~~
~~will not be counterbalanced by the objects~~

W. Fitzgerald's request should come
thro' the collector of customs who is vested
by law with the right of nomination;
and the Secretary cannot & abstains
from the least interference with it. Were
it otherwise the responsibility of the
collector would be transferred to this place

as Ca[illegible] Court Lower, is ordered to
Jamestown Bay. the sentence must be
and the post. it is hoped the cause
of the complaint will no longer exist,
and that he can continue in Post without
the fear of being ~~arrested~~ any further by the
Authorities

at present the Postmaster imposes
no he can offer no encouragement
as per and he left.

B. I find from an examination of my book of re-
-ceipts for the last 4 years, that during the same
period ^ (vizt from 1 May to ~~the middle of~~ August in each year, about
I have annually received from ~~between~~ ~~& 1600~~ to 2500 ℔ the average
for those 4 years is 1838.60 ~~during these 3 months~~ for those 3½ months.
~~& a half~~ — And I have ~~no~~ ? these amounts
although the terms of the Courts lasted only
to about the beginning of July ~~& I was~~
~~only~~ & I was not half so closely enga-
-ged during the time they did last.

Whereas, the present year, tho' incessantly
engaged by this prosecution during the term
and for upwards of a month longer than
in any other year, I have only re-
-ceived 137.50 ℔ —

Such a rate of compensation as would
leave me with less received in that period of
this year than in any other
year, would make my employment in
these cases a direct loss to me. Such a rate as
would ~~only~~ make to my receipts, only equal to what
I re? for the same period of employment
in former years during the same period,
would be inadequate, because I have laboured more
than a month longer this year than in any other, & secondly
because my labours have been far more
severe &
unremitting. —

Geo. Town Oct. 15th

~~[illegible]~~

~~[illegible]~~ 1000 ℔ & his expences for going
to Ohio or the first track of the [illegible] Case, which
occupied him a month — He next afterwards
had another trial, the case being continued
& no? again 500 ℔ & his expences. —
He no? therefore in this case 1500 ℔ for about 4
weeks services —
He was sent also in 1819 or 1820 to Balte to try some cases
of Piracy & was there a month & received 1000 ℔.
If therefore Mr W. no? for those cases,
occupying him a month each, 1000 ℔ & 1500,
it would not seem unreasonable for other
Counsel to expect three times as much for
services that ~~[illegible]~~ that occupied him more
than 3 times is long. —)

26132

Page 6 Sec. 17
Rec'd

This to be submitted again to Mr Pankhurst
& Mr Jughams, the question - will it not be
well to raise it to the average between them, and be
done with it -

Dear General

I leave your contingent accounts on the table - I wish you to read the statement, I have made out in the Globe & which was submitted during the last Session - You will see that during the last year that not one half the public work was done at the Globe Office that rest of the ~~work~~ prosecuted Satisfactorily after reading the history of the last years concerns of the Office, do me the favor to read Rives' letter to me from New York - I had written to him not to extend his preparations beyond a certain point - If you would speak ~~with~~ me to the Heads of the

26133

partment. Dyer them to recon the
orders to send the work to the Globe
Office & have the Congressional
accounts sent in regularly to
you I think all would be
well —

F. P. Blair

To be attended
to— A. Jackson
and before the
heads of Depts
next Thursday
Jan 9

W. B. Blair
H. Clinton

among the many Internal Improvements which, thro'
the agency & means of the General & State Governments,
as well as Individual Enterprize and ~~cap~~ capital,
are exhibiting themselves throughout the Country and
multiplying & encreasing it's wealth and resources,
the Chesepeake & Ohio Canal, repeatedly adopted and
patronized by the Government, can not be regarded
without Interest. — Passing in it's proposed course, thro'
extensive & fertile Regions of several important States,
Besides / besides a salutary political effect, it will animate
many dormant advantages; and, terminating in
this flourishing Capital, will remove obstacles which
cutlers which have heretofore, in some measure, im-
peded it's progress in the career of prosperity. —

26135

a Short read
of the Battalions
of a communica-
tion to be made
y made to day on
the Subject of
internal im-
provements—

B

8

Miss Pope returns her Comps to General Jackson, will be extremely happy to see him when ever its most agreeable to himself.

She sends the original & a copy with an apology for not having had time to copy it better — begs with great respect

26137

Miss Pope's Compliments
to
General Jackson

dear Sir,

The agent called on me before going to you, and I told him that your name & mine ought, from what I wrote to Mr. Niles (post-master at Hartford) the friend of Mr. Rayner and of the publishers who employed Mr. Rayner on this work as a money-making job, to have been erased from the list.

I wrote to Mr. Niles an honest statement of the whole matter, — how Mr. R's letters of introduction & his conversation had led me to believe he would write a good popular book, that would be useful

in disseminating Mr. Jefferson's
opinions among the people &c.
and how great had been my
astonishment & regret, on
perusing the part he wrote
here, to find it too bad for
publishing.

I therefore told him
that unless the publication
was abandoned, I should feel
it my duty to give public notice
of the circumstances under
which I had subscribed, myself,
and led you to subscribe; and
that no use must be made
of your name at the head
of the list, or of mine (as a
known connexion of Mr. J.)

to induce others to subscribe.
Under these circumstances, I
consider it a piece of impru-
dent imposition in the publishers
to have circulated the list
with your name at the
head of it; and that there
is no obligation to take
the book, unless it be
a good one. Of this I have
had no opportunity to judge.
Perhaps, rather than have
a fuss about it, it will
be well to take the books.
I shall do so, if you do.
You will recollect that

the price was not more
than $2.
yrs S. Pratt

Bellefontaine Clark Co. Mo.

Respected Sir,

In accordance with your wishes I have taken the first convenient opportunity to inform you of my safe arrival home. Two days after I left your hospitable mansion I embarked on board the Talleton in company with Professor Litton and through his means passed my time very pleasantly although the trip was a very lengthy one, occupying one week exactly in going from Nashville to St. Louis. At St. Louis I was detained upwards of a week and the consequent expense reduced my purse so much that I found myself under the necessity of borrowing three dollars to take me home. After encountering nearly a week in coming 200 miles from St. Louis I at last arrived at home and found all in good health.

26141

With the warmest and most sincere feelings
of gratitude for your kindness in affording me the
means of returning home I return you the money
you were so kind as to lend me. A few years
ago I did not think that one of the first acts of mine
after attaining the age of manhood would be to borrow
money to take me home, yet not only has this been
the case, but I now find the circumstances of my
Grandfather and Uncle such that I must find some
very speedy means of relief for them a stand by and
see them suffer. They have educated, clothed, and fed
me, almost from my infancy to the present time, and
every sentiment of honor and gratitude calls on me
to assist them to the utmost extent of my power. I have
thought long, deeply, and anxiously on this subject, and
no means appears likely to me to afford such prompt
and powerful relief to them, as for me to obtain an
office of a thousand or twelve hundred dollars. They appear
to be of the same opinion, and much as I dislike

to solicit an office from Mr. Tyler, yet I cannot

see my two warmest friends on earth suffering for

the common necessaries of life, and at the same time

allow any factitious feeling of dislike to prevent me

from using honorable means for their relief.

Be pleased to remember me kindly

to all the members of your family and assure them

of the pleasure I enjoyed during my winters sojourn

in their company. For yourself, dear Sir, accept this

expression of my warm admiration and highest

respect. Yours with [redacted]

[redacted] Laughlin

Mr. Jones A.
Wesley Mass
one money in
this letter when
it reached me
the seal was broken
- has omitted to
put it in - Shore
wrote home Sunday
and as a gift to aid
him in getting
home to Hadley
no more about it.

A. J. C.

Rec'd Jan 1st 1856
Answered
Mr. Jones Wesleyan
Village
Lynnfield

My dear Lee

I have received with the
Thought I find all right. Write to
me on my return from the Capitol.

Yours
Truly

The Reader

26143

From Mr Van Buren circulation to Gov. Forsyth

Pres Resident

The Jackson Family

There were four Brothers, each occupying a large Farm, as such are termed in Ireland, Farmlands, as long as grass grows and water runs i.e. Freeholders, subject perhaps to a small peppercorn or chief Rent to the Lord of the soil, who besides was entitled to the Royalties, that is the whole or a portion of the mines, minerals & fisheries which might then be known or afterwards discovered altho' sometimes these advantages (if the lands had been originally granted by King) were specially reserved to the Crown

One of the Brothers Andrew the youngest resided near Castlereagh he sold his property & emigrated to America in 1765. He landed at Charleston settled back in the Country had three sons Hugh, Robert & Andrew the latter the famous Hero and deliverer of New Orleans he was born 15 March 1767

Another at Ballymisca in the Parish of Lambeg Donnell his only surviving son Samuel Jackson lived many years in Philadelphia & was prince for a in the House of Jackson & Bayard with whom & William Patterson of Baltimore first lived in his

arival in that country having been brought out
there by his friend Captain Thomas Ash from
Belfast. This Mr Samuel Jackson married Miss
Patteson of Dublin who inherited a large estate
They had two sons both of whom died & two
Daughters the eldest of whom married the Revd
Archdeacon Cleland who now owns the elegant
family mansion at Car-Donnell, the other
the Revd Mr Cassidy now Rector of Newtown Ards.

Another at Knocknagony in the Parish
of Holywood whose Daughter married Mr Sams
Suffern one of whose Children now reside in
the City of New York and whose Brother John Suffern
was many years a Senator of the State & first
Judge of the County of Rockland

The fourth Brother resided at Ballywilly in
the Parish of Bangor and agreeably to the Custom
of the then times was called Sand Jackson
a kind of title unknown in the Books of Heral-
dry and originating in Scotland the Land
from which this family & the great majority
of others in the province of Ulster had emigrated

These Brothers and such of their descendants
as I have been remarkable for their hospitality
and a strict adherence & attachment to the faith
as professed by the Kirk of Scotland and preserved
till lately a great portion of Scottish phraseology
and Dialect

In compliance of the Attorney General, Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, assigns me the task of charging you with the important duties that fall within your cognizance. In attempting to discharge this task I feel a peculiar degree of embarrassment, arising not merely from the conviction, which the high & responsible stations inspire, of my inadequacy, but, from the difficulty with which every man speaks & plays its first thoughts upon with full force upon one, and which will entitle me to your indulgence when upon and that this court will give you its cordial support in the prosecution of your labours.

In a Government where the moral qualities and rights of man are regarded, as in this nation and by the Constitution, operating upon all alike, are created to protect and perpetuate the general good; it will be unnecessary to dwell upon

or to state those general obligations that bind the individuals within a community or State thus founded, & governed. The citizens of every Government, no matter, how monstrous, how cruel or unnatural, have been the a-
-buses & administration of Laws & justice, have defined their obligations; and indeed all Governments have been sustained by the general disposition of mankind to yield obedience reverence to the laws under which they have been fostered, and have grown to maturity. The idolatry in religion, the tyranny in government, the cru-
-elty in Penal codes, the most inhuman tortures in Jurisprudence, have not been able to disprove this law of the human mind. Government is, was, and ever will be the order of nature. men seek it, as the wild deer do the green forest. Instinct leads the latter, and it has pleased the almighty to superadd for the benefit of man, Reason and revelation. -

But it might here be asked, and it has been too, unfortunately for mankind, why has this law of nature been so much abused? Why have histories of Government & Legislation established so few truths, and exhibited so much error? Why have they invaded with such uniform success those privileges & equal rights which are the pride & boast of our own happy country. The answer is a melancholy one. It cannot be denied that instead of the many having generally been employed to the aggrandizement and will of the few: It is true that upon the earliest ages of the world down to the period of our revolution the majority have been bound to support the power of the minority. It is true that free institutions, the great principles of freedom & equality, the trial by Jury, the sovereignty of the people have had no place in the original constitution of any Government previous to our

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own & those blessings were not transmitted

to our forefathers of the Revolution - they were
placed from the iron grasp of tyranny &
superstition - they form a new era in the
world - they were the offspring of a new
spirit, a more divine genius - they have created
a different compact between Govt
and the governed - they are the covenants &
the subjects of the Law.

But, Gentlemen of the Jury, if we
connect with the contemplation of our birth
institutions, the dark age of superstition & terror,
in which a mad enthusiasm called kings
divine, and pastors and Laws are swallowed
in the criminal mansions of Aristocracy,
and monarchism; that shall be
our pledge & Liberty, in obedience to the
Law which makes man the subject of
Government, he can submit to all the
evils of persecution & misery, & can worship
even a creature more degraded and weak
than himself, and can part with all those
attributes which serve to adorn & elevate his

permitted to do so. I am sorry to see this
state of things, and hope, most sincerely,
that Col Polk, when he gets here, will
be able to arrange and harmonize all
these conflicting and jarring elements
of the party. This is, I think, of the highest
importance, as regards his administra-
tion, as the Globe is able to give
it a more efficient support than
it would be popular for any new
paper to do, & it rests upon a more firm
and solid foundation than any of the
papers does or can, for many years
to come. [redacted] This
is a subject full of perplexities, however,
which I must leave to the consideration
of those who are more competent to
decide upon it than I am.

Before closing this hasty scrawl al-
low me, my dear Jane, to call your at-
tention to the enclosed letter of Mrs
McKeever, the wife of your gallant
and devoted friend Capt McKeever
of the Navy. The letter she requests
as having been written to you by her
husband

husband, I pass on and to yours, I think,
in May or June, but whether if you
remember it has not escaped
your recollection. The Captain's son
is an unexceptionably fine youth and
would do honor, I doubt not, to the
Army if he could only have a chance.
If you will write me a few lines
upon the subject I will shew
them to the Secretary of War.

I am, my dear Jane, compelled
to close my letter, as my messenger
is waiting for it to take, with the
other letters to the Post Office.

As ever I am your truly
and sincerely affectionate friend
Andrew Jackson

To
Genl A. Jackson
Hermitage.

Private

For,
Genl Jackson
Hermitage.

Maj. Lewis

To Genl ~~Santa Anna~~
President of the Republic
of Mexico—

Genl Being solicited, by Letters, from a
~~Cost 184~~ ~~Soldier now in Prison~~
Citizen to address you on the subject of the Texian
prisoners, confined at Perote in Mexico, I have
yielded to their solicitations with great deference
knowing, as I do, the great delicacy of the question but
beg you to be assured that ~~any~~ suggestions I may
make, ~~come from one who~~ ~~has~~ the highest veneration
for your ~~character~~ character as an individual, as a general, and
that of President of the republic of Mexico and
would regret to make any ~~suggestions~~ ~~address~~
this delicate subject, that ~~it~~ would not elevate your
~~standing~~ in the opinion of all ~~civilized~~ nations
and if I suggest any thing which your better judg-
ment ~~may~~ cannot adopt ~~to be wrong~~ I pray you to
~~ascribe~~ them to my feelings of ~~pity~~ and ~~sympathy~~ for the misguided prisoners at Perote
sympathy for the misguided prisoners at Perote

It is not my province to enquire into the ~~ex-~~
existing
situation between Mexico & Texas—It is enough
for my object to know that Texas has been acknowl-
edged by several of the European Nations as well
as by the United States of America, and that on this
enlightened era, all ~~the~~ cruel treatment to prisoners. These prisoners,
it is alledged are ironed, and held to work with
the convicted of crimes in the streets of your cities.
This appears in the public Journals & has gained
credit all over Christendom—The News Papers
of Texas, publish to the world, that a Load has
been posted by her congress to ~~raise~~ an army to
march into Mexico, to take prisoners, to hold
as hostages, & to make retaliation—The whole
civilized world will disapprove this uncivilized
made of warfare, and will ultimately ~~result~~ to
But it does, therefore it is that I venture to make
the following ~~suggestions~~. It is stated that all prisoners
taken at Victoria, were attending a count, if so, were now
combatants

26151

unnecombatants, and agreeable to all international law ought
not to be held as prisoners - Those taken at Velasco
were taken as combatants, and are prisoners of war.
The customs of all Christian nations, will condemn
cruel treatment to these prisoners - What a noble
example will you set to all the Christian
powers of Europe & that of the United States by
liberating these prisoners on their parole not
to take arms against Mexico, charging Texas
with the expence of keeping them. If these
20 of the prisoners, are found in arms against
Mexico the laws of civilized warfare justify their
being shot, and should Texas,
attempt her threatened invasion, to capture pri:
soners for retaliation she will be procured
upon by all civilized nations. Your generosity
& liberality in liberating these prisoners, as above
suggested, must elevate your character in the
eyes of all nations, and in the breast of all brave
men & good citizens, and in none more than
who address you, Genl, determine as you
may, I beg of you to consider these intimations
as coming from your individual friend, &
one who admires you as a Genl as the chief
of the Republic of Mexico
I am greatly debilitated & afflicted, and take
this occasion to express to you that high
consideration & respect I bear for your
character & prosperity & hope life & remain
ye mo. obd. Servt.
Andrew Jackson

Col. Major Donelson -
Dear Andrew, I have been addressed by a friend &
Aid of our most respectable citizen to write Genl
Santa Anna on the subject of the Texian prisoners of
Mexico - It is a very delicate subject - I have write
the above rough draft of a letter to him & send it over for
your opinion of its correctness, & to suggest any amendment
you may think proper - when made & returned I shall
send it on by mail - I am yours Andrew Jackson

My Son,

I have read your letter to our dear Lorch and am indeed sorry that Thomas is determined, or compelled to sell his place- our cotton crop having failed we cannot buy it- at present- I hope he may meet with a purchaser that will give him a fair price for it- it is a valuable place, but I feared before he improved it, that he was wrong not to have taken the $2000 and bought out on the South West- If he had stuck my advice and engaged in Saw: =waying for one year, he could, by this time, realised a fortune

yrs affectionately

A. L.

26152

True Andrew Jackson

A. Jackson Esqr
Hermitage Tenn
Davidson County
Tennessee

A Jackson

thro The Jrouse that has entirely cured
Major Barrys son, which of the hor
not removed, I will communicate to
you.

I would like to be informed of the
appearance of the three yearling colts
colts - particularly the bay, oscar filley
colt, whether he is helping or not. &
whether you think he is injured
so, that will prevent him from op:
=pearing on the turf - I wish this
colt to be well trained to bring his
best blood crop on the turf
Jews into notice as I believe him
States now -

I have to request you to hand the
enclosed letters to my dear Dorothy
with & kiss. and a kiss from each of
you & my dear little Rachel - when
I hear you are safe at the Hermi
=tage I shall write you on our
domestic concerns - tell me what
is the real situation of William
Stockley & my friend M. Lemore - I
feel for them. Little John is still
quite unwell - my own health as
better & the balance of my Household
well & all join in kind salutations to you
& Sarah & all connections & affectionately
Andrew Jackson Andrew Jackson Jr.

26153

Andrew Jackson Esqr

Hermitage

Tennessee

A home Letter

Recvd of Genl Andrew Jackson
one note to the amount of one
hundred ~~Dolls~~ and fifty dollars
and when that is discharged
this will be a Receit in full
March 1811 — Wm Hammond Dtons

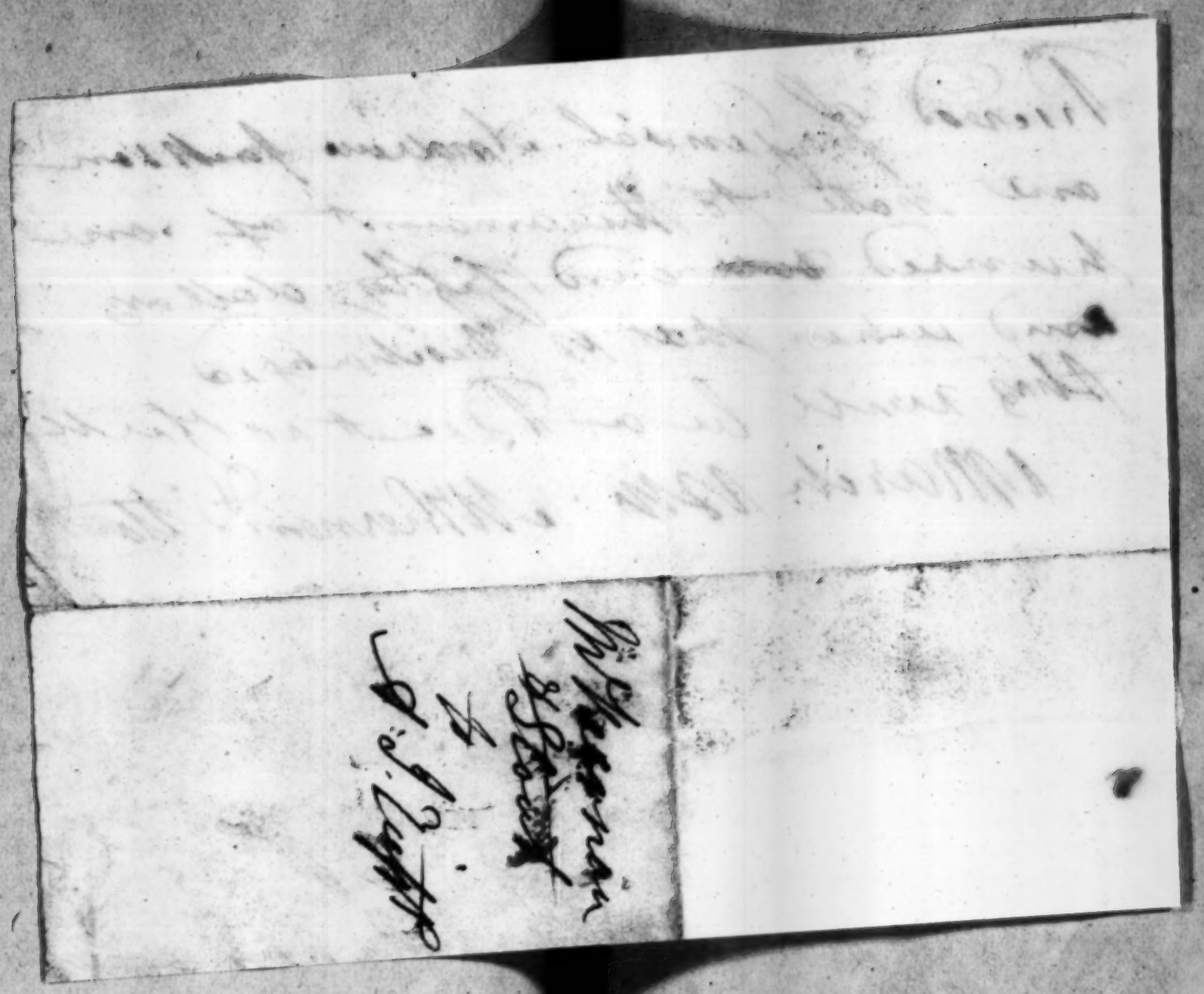
26154

74/95
169

Genl Jackson

amt in Bank notes	169-
amt in check	229.92
	398
Cash	1-8
	400 00
amt of Book accts	45.87½
	445 87½
	12½
	446 00

26155



446
87.70
358.30

Memorandom
of Money Paid
on acct of
Doctor Priestly

Mr Lindsey — the
Reads. & read — 9 hogsheads
in consumption — 4000
Elected A. J.

Mr Buchanan
Washington City

26157

Mr Parker presents
a Book by Mr —
crop — to be entered
Ordered by Letter by
Mr Crop of Tarboro N. C

Mr Buchanan
Washington
D. C.

26156

Wm. Anderson
Jackson
Pittsburgh Pa.
to be answered
A. J.

Dear Sir

I am in receipt of the communication
addressed to the Hon. Commissioner
of Patents, dated
Washington D. C.
Oct 1

26159a

Mrs. H. H. Williamson
Friendly - to be
forwarded on pri
vate file A. J.

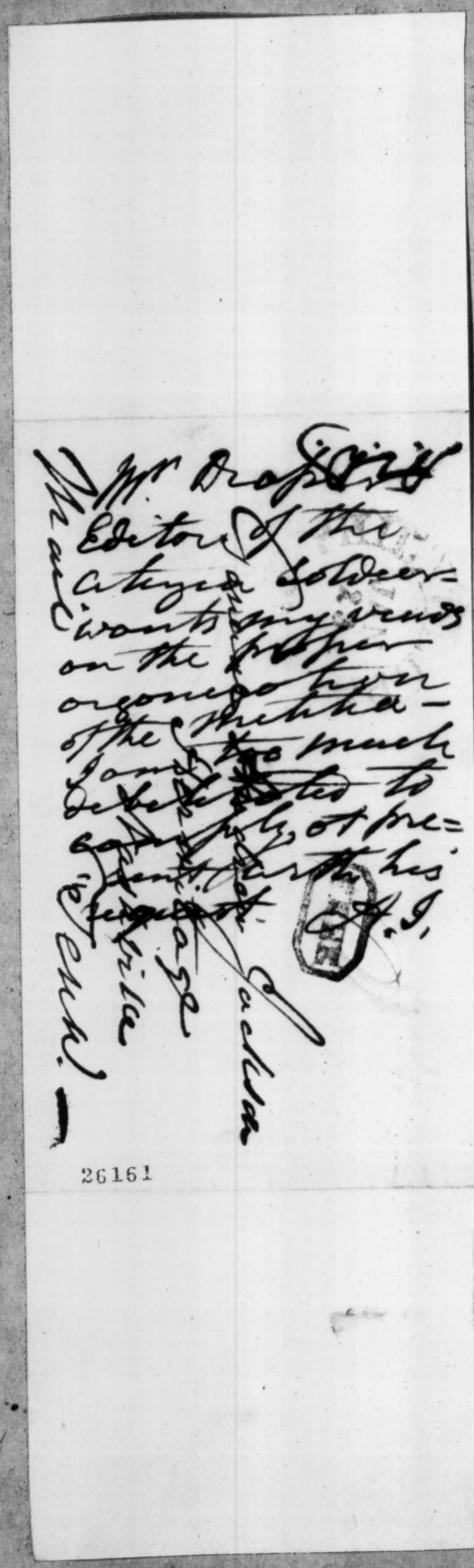
Dear Madam

I am in receipt of your communication
addressed to the Hon. Commissioner
of Patents, dated
Washington D. C.
Oct 1

26159

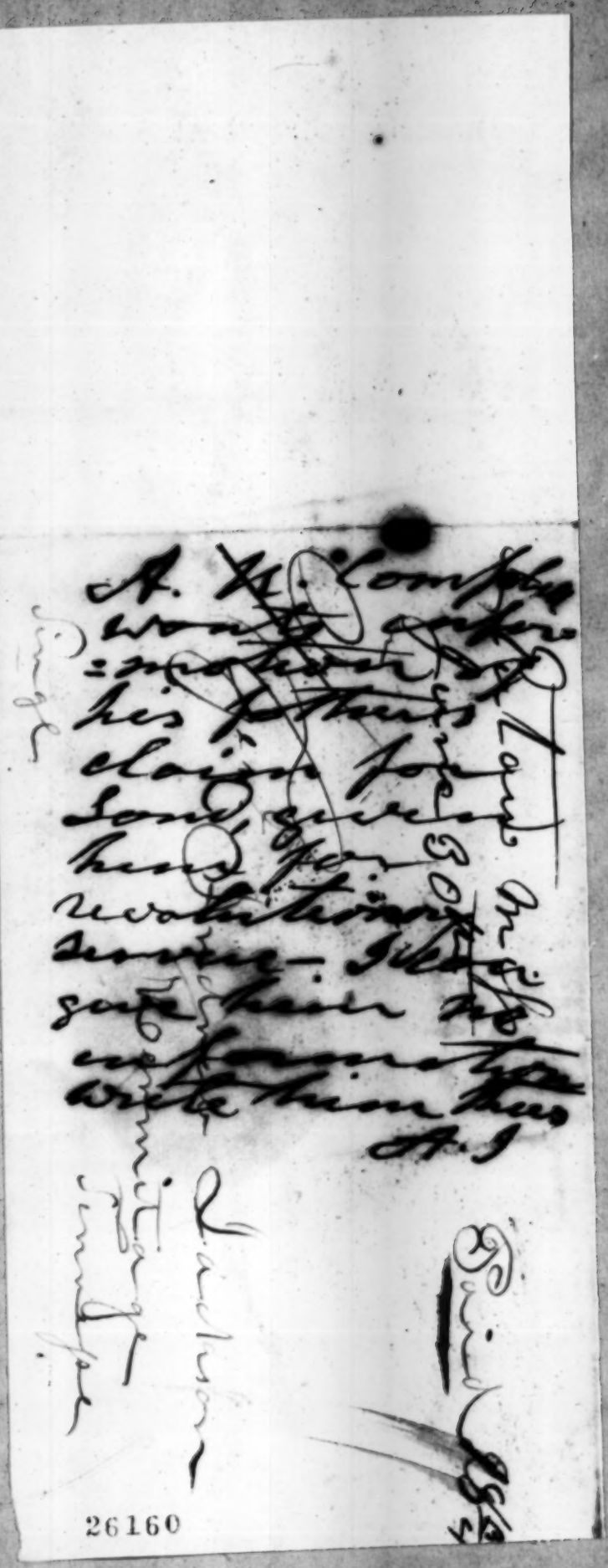
e good & faithful
by of yours £ 150

[illegible] for truths sake?



Mr Dropsie
Editor of the
Citizen Soldier=
wants my views
on the Pension
organization of
the Rebellion=
I am too much
detached to
decide fully, & pre=
sent them to
the Secretary of
State for his
consideration
A. L.

26161



A. L. Complains
that under
the
his Pension
claim for
Lost during
Service— Sets
forth his
circumstances
& requests
that
Pension
Office
may
expedite
it.

Lawson
Witness
Enclosed

26160

Mrs. Ann Wood
on the Subject
of her Husband
a Son-in-
Law on
Persons
When her
husband
to be
to

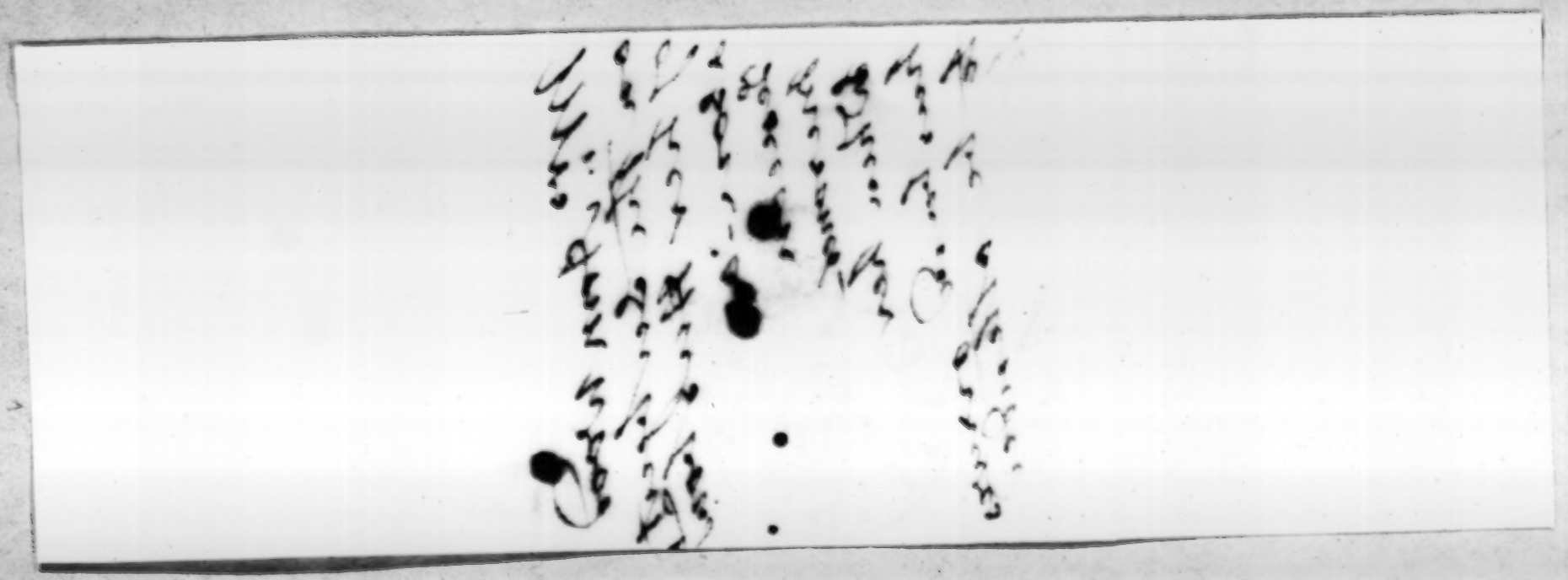
LOUISVILLE
JUL 2

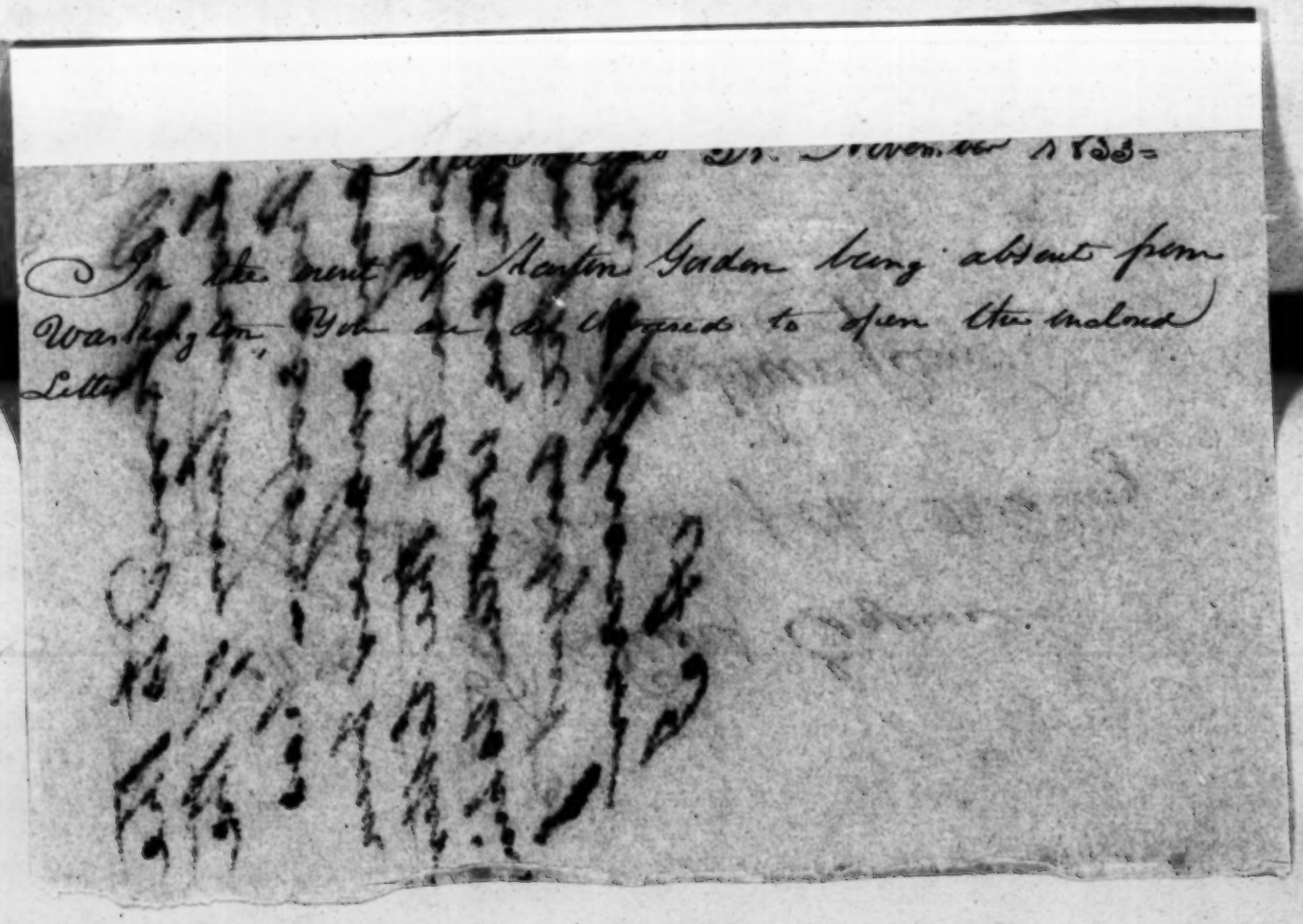
Respectfully
Sir
Your
Obedient Servant
Ann Wood

26162

Respectfully
Sir
Your
Obedient Servant
Ann Wood

26164





Lebanon Ladies
have elected me
an honorary Member
I have rejected in
many instances
of like honors being
conferred but I
never could accept
of an honorary title
where I had not a
claim to the honor
conferred by some
personal acts of
my own. Therefore
this to
tt

A.

FREE.

26165

Invitation
by a committee
of Nashville ladies
to the celebration
of the 8th January
with them
This not received
until the 10th
Most of the
invitations were
sent to
Nashville
Jan 8

A.

26166

26167

26168

FREE

Gen. Andrew Jackson
Hermitage
Tennessee.

26171

FREE

Andrew Jackson
Ex President U. States
Hermitage
Tenn.

26169-70

Messrs [illegible] elected Corresponding member of the College of South Carolina. A. J.

FREE

26172

W. S. Rowley informs the Secretary that the Students have been elected an honorary Member of the Society, Jackson College, Columbia S.C. A. J. Hermitage

Jackson

26173

Mr Johnston
recommends his
Chambers. Judge
Andrews - Mr
Clayton desires
before he comes to
hand -

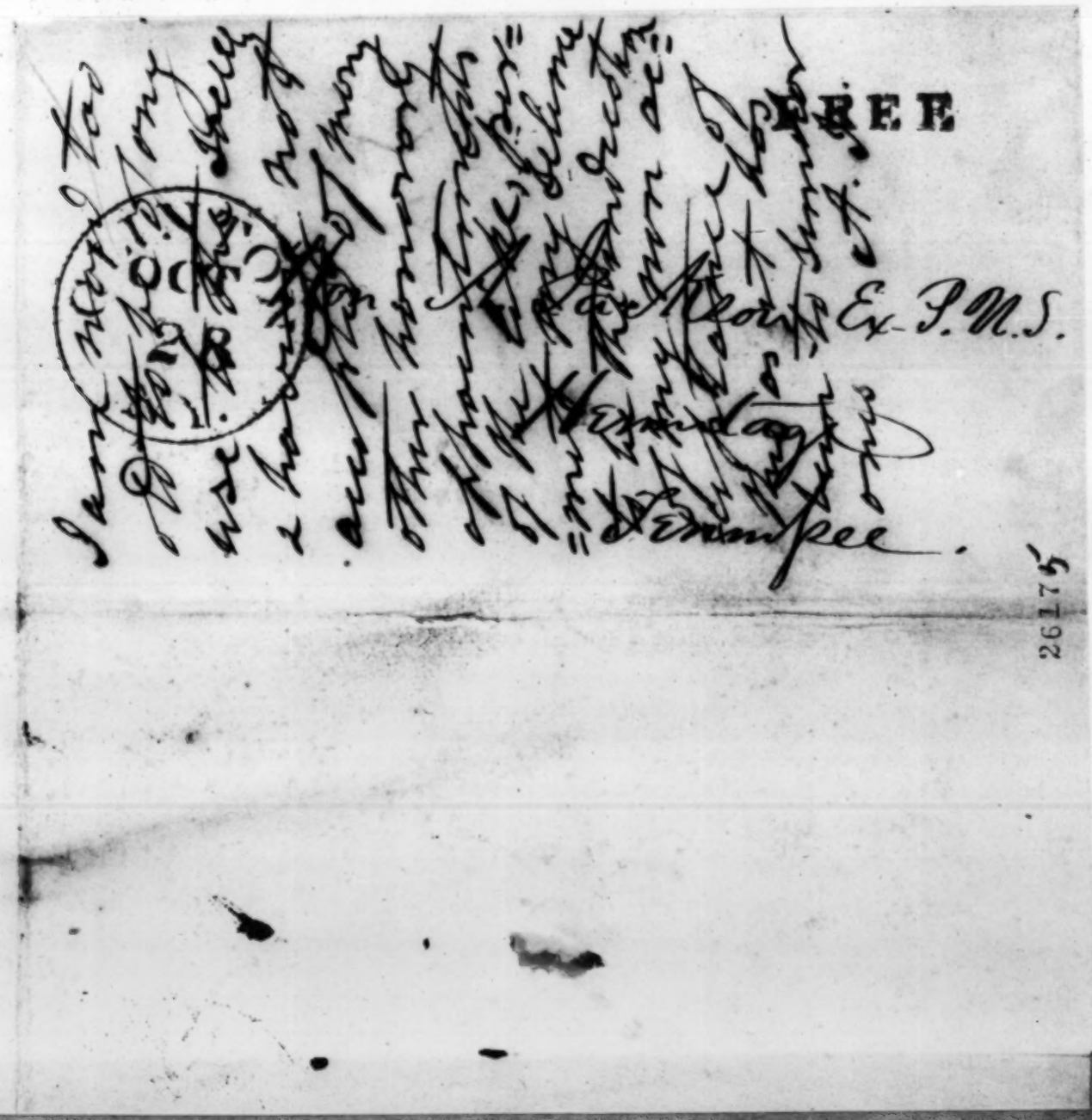
A. J.

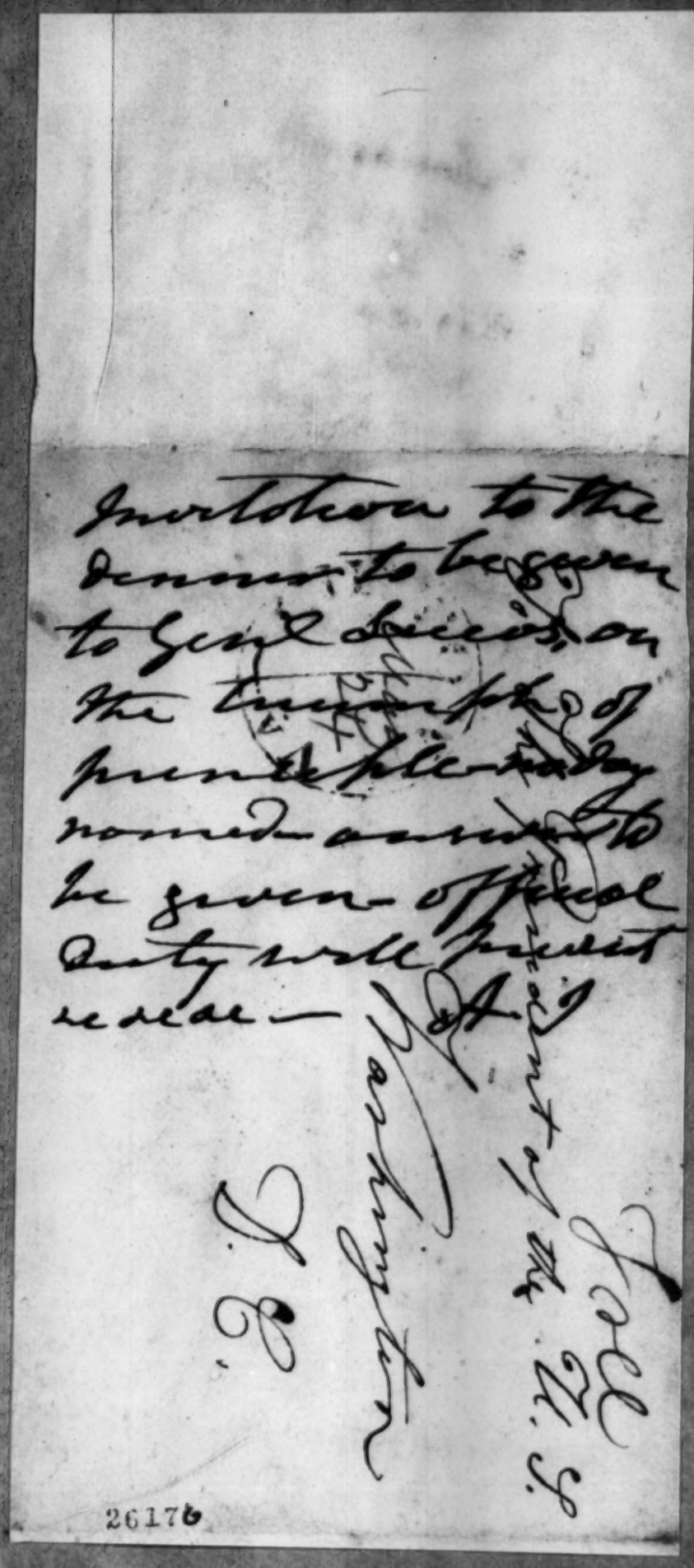
Mr Antonio Bustos
Prov. U. S.
Panama

Ex Mrs

GEORGE
1905

26174


FREE
Ex P.M.S.
26175


Instructions to the
Jurors to be given
to Grand Juries on
the trial of
prosecutions to be
moved and ordered to
be given - Official
Duty will suggest
reading —

Jos. McKenney
Asst. U. S.
Attorney

D. C.

26176

The Ms presented
society by the
not thought of
our honorary
of pour sentiments
and these may
be withdrawn from
the Secretary
to be returned
with the
resolution, as was the
case with Mr.
Thompson—there
being no
other
copy.

26177

Wm. Ashby—
Inclosing
resolutions of
June—

Hon. Secretary
Kentucky
Historical
Society:

Frankfort
Ky.
Aug
1878

Ans.

26178-80

FREE

PROVIDENCE
APR
5
R.I.

26181

26182-3

The Honorable
Justices of the U.S.
court to be
for the
This 2nd day of the
of the previous
my acceptance
thereof. A.D.

Respectfully
Jackson
Nashville
Tennessee

26184

Gen. Buckhannon
adjutant
of the
of the
August 4th
of July at Columbia
which I am now
to be
by
Nashville
Tennessee

FREE

26185

The N. York Conven-
tion of Democrats
assembled to-day &
my health & the
Hope that Tenn.
will speedily

Excellency
Gov. Brownlow Kentucky
Andrew Jackson
Nashville
Tenn.

26186

Invitation
of the Democra-
convention to
attend the celebra-
tion of the battle
of Bunker Hill
to be held

A. J.

Excellency
Gov. Andrew Johnson
Nashville
Tennessee.

26187

FREE

Andrew Jackson

Hermitage

Tennessee

26189

Andrew Jackson

Hermitage

Tennessee

26188

Gen'l Sherman sent
me [illegible]
which he wishes
me to [illegible]
and-on the subject
of the Northern home
prisoners- When
able I will write
A. J

Richard Taylor
Lieut Gen

FREE

26190 - 92

A. H. Brown
M.C.

Hon. Lyon Sheight
Lowndes County
Miss.

Mr. Thomas
I can give
him no in-
formation
on this subject
col or do I de-
sire to have
any interest
to do with
this question
for non that
I can write
them nor
virginia can
be entitled to
Land in Texas
for Mr. Swenson
S. H.

22

26193

America this
Society exists
me to decline
a membership
New Jersey.
Not being A. I
modern ship
but of the old
school of 1776.
I cannot accept
Therefore decline
answering

R E E

26194

FREE

Major Ruttledge
to answered, with
this remark, that the
recommendation
has made of Mr Rut
when the time arrives
will be duly considered.
no opportunity
can be neglected by
the Trustees on behalf
a claim respected for the
surveying of this
land with the head
to Mr Ruttledge
Mr Ruttledge & family
many prayers
his long life
& prosperity &c.

26150

Mr Sanders -
the murder of
by the Indians
application was
made many
years ago -
Congress has
not allowed such
claims, therefore
I do not apply
Gen. J

FREE
26196 - 8

Mr. Hunt moved
The previous ques-
=tion to the Con-
=sideration thereof
of the same. This
is what Galloways
counsel objected
as they were convinc-
=ed of that delusion
brought upon them
by Bell & Co, by pow-
=er yielded to & encou-
=raged by judge Clut
ambitious A. J.

Parkwell
Jun

26199

Mr. Collet - Surbourg
Burgesthy by
Frankfort Germany
a Prussia - 59 J

FREE

General Andrew Jackson
Hermitage
Near Nashville
Tennessee

26200

Express Post Free
Mr. Collet, Mr. Grant
on absolute service
Surbourg Germany
St. J.

Andrew Jackson, Esq. President,
Nashville,
State of Tennessee.

26201

The case of Mr Miles Reng, on appeal from the decision of the 2d Comptroller, considered

It appears from a contract in writing bearing date 31st of Decr 1827 that Zeledee Grotham of Norfolk Va. entered into & stipulated with Miles Reng Navy Agent Norfolk Va. acting for and on behalf of the Navy Commissioners to furnish all the bread required for the use of the Navy at Gosport for the year 1828: at two dollars and Eighty seven & half cents for every hundred pounds of bread made & delivered & inspected agreeable to the contract aforesaid, nothing to be allowed for the barrels or packages - On the 7th of Novr 1828. An application was made upon Mr Grotham for 52: 600 lbs of bread for the Government on the 14th the bread was ready but not delivered at Gosport Navy yard on account of bad weather on the 19 Mr Grotham's Bake House were burned & the bread entirely consumed it is not even contended that payment was to be made for the bread until inspected & Rec'd by the Commanding Officer of the Navy Yard, but not the sole use of Mr Grotham until it was delivered as per contract. on the 2d of Decr 1828 Mr Grotham writes to the Navy Board & details his loss & on the 6th of Decr 1828. the commissioners acknowledge having Rec'd Mr Grotham's letter & have determined to pay him for the same bread so lost 52. 600 lbs on the same terms as the

in the Letter of the Commissioners of the Navy Board to Mr Kemp of the 14th Novr 1828 -

Upon reference to the Letter of the 14th Novr it has no relation to the payment for the Cost bread, but to the contract to be made for the year 1829 - From the Vouchers produced & suspended by the 2d Comptroller of the Treasury that Mr Graham has rendered on the 31st of Decr 1828 Three Thousand and 33 dollars & 62/100 for 62,549 lbs of Bread at $4/85/100 per hundred & on the 21, 24 & Decr 1816 for bread of 4/85 the 1st of Novr 6, 27 & Decr 22 Issue of $466,61 - in the Issue of $41.83 - and 4 days rations of Officers that all this bread was [illegible] under the contract at the price paid as the contract price on the price was per hundred $1.98.42 more than was to be given under the contract -

The Difficulty of

Revenue Cutter Pulaski
Pensacola Bay Oct 8th

Sir

Sometime since I had the satisfaction of receiving and appointment in the Revenue Service, and have this day taken command of the Revenue Cutter Pulaski knowing General that this appointment proceeds from your kindness, allow me sir, to intrude so much upon your time as to assure you how grateful I feel for this mark of your favour, and beg you to be convinced, that nothing shall be wanting on my part, to render myself worthy of the confidence, you have been pleased to honour me with: wishing you General health and happiness

I remain very Respectfully Your Obt Svt
Gaston Davega Jr
Gaston Davega

26204

G. Dawson Thanks
the President for his
commission —

Webbville
October 13

Free

Andrew Jackson Esqr

President of the States

Washington City

D. C

My dear Sir:

Permit me to take leave — and accept my devoted respects & those also of Mrs Eaton.

Our friends in the Legislature have been for a time much excited — & are now much more so than heretofore. I think they cannot maintain before the people the position they have assumed & withdrawing from the Senatorial Election — the attempt is running into extremes, & is ultra. The democracy are on ascending ground everywhere, and ought to run no risks. If no Senators are elected this Session, the next election will turn on the position assumed by the 12 Senators. This I do not wish to see.

W. Ford
C. Eaton.

Dec? 3d

To/
Genl Jackson.

26206

Dear Sir: Nashville Sunday Morng 8.

We are just on the eve
of starting - I cannot omit mentioning
to You, before I set out, how
thankful I am for the polite
attentions that You have shewn
me since my arrival in Nashville -
I trust it will be in my power
to reciprocate the same
should You visit
a purchaser, my stores I would wish
to be sold - I can recommend the
Pencil for his Gallery - It cost me $930 cash.

26208

The Bay is a large strong Horse -
Game $100 cash for him: I shall
readily meet with Measures any
thing you do with them. With
My respects to Your Lady, & high
sentiments of Esteem & Regard
for Yourself, I subscribe
My Dear Your Ob. Hble Servt.

Albert Thruston

Albert Thruston

Genl Jackson

Hermitage

General Jackson

Dear Sir

I take the liberty of writing a few lines to tell you that I yesterday received a letter from Mrs. James Pringle of Charlestown S. C., who seems most anxious to obtain from you some trifling remembrance. As I feel myself incompetent to express the wish more tastefully than she herself has done, I will give it to you in her own words—

"Could you my dear girl, ask our Venerable Chieftain to write his Autograph for my daughter Rosa to place in her Album? I wish he would write

26210

a Sentiment. if only his respects to the little Rosamond, daughter of S. K. Pringle Collector of the Port of Charleston, who remembers his judicious and noble conduct during our uncomfortable Situation in Rebellious disturbances" — and again — "Be sure to obtain our dear President's autograph and a little Sentiment — I am proud of his virtues —"

Should your health allow you to comply with the request of Mrs. P. you will not only oblige one of the most talented women of the South, but also confer a great favor on your young friend

Mary Pattison

Saturday Feby. 11th.

Mary Patterson.

[184-?

Nashville 2nd April

Dear Jno C

I have no doubt that the Senate and the Country will be glad to get Genl McCay. he can get nothing for himself no of citizens about him and he will die off like Ewing Bell &C &C.

As your Health will permit after and you have Leisure I am so glad you would write to Mr Tyler Gen Wright Benton & Case Johnston &C that his case the army is mercy? I want a Regiment - Rifle Regiments may be raised & Dragoons. I shall me make some Inroad on a Bear, and I want to be employed in this, - Keep the Letter until I see you next Week. I have you heard from Texas. The Invasion of the Mexicans is a general a female Jew for plunder. Only -, we have a fine Stir and a good Feeling in the people to day. Jno Q Adams Benton, Martin Johnson Adams Crane Sir Cook. Wright with Williams he is very anxious to go. up. we had Mrs. Mary. with Kind Respects Mrs Friend

Robertson

26212

Geol Armstrong
to be attended to—
A. J.
Letters to Mr Tyler—
Johnson &c &c A. J.

Mount Vista Henry County Tennessee

Dear Sir

I never untill now, expected to be one among the many to trouble you with any thing like a letter, But there is a subject on which I feel anxious to be Informd. The honorable John W. Crockett has Written to a Neighbour of mine In which Communication, he States that in procuring the appointment of a young man of this County, as a Cadet at West point he had your Influence to Contend against, that you had Written on for the appointment for a Relation of yours, But Signifying notwithstanding your Influence that he had Sin Smart enough to get the appointment, he States in his letter that he told Mr Poinsett that you had no business Meddling With his Constituents Suings, all of which remarks I have said to Mr Crockett friends I believed to be a fabrication of his own make, it appears to be a motive to put down your name by all the opposition, that the Works may go down also, But a Majority of our County is firm, and believe that the opposition Will never build on your Ruins, But that the people Will shortly See that the principals are Correct, that is the portion which has been deluded and will Rebel on their Leaders.

If you should think the information said for expedient it will be thankfully Rec.

Genl Andrew Jackson

Yours, With high Esteem

Sl Copeland

26214

BR

Raleigh Sa June 17

Gen Andrew Jackson

Sir -

I have a Miniature Portrait of all the Presidents of the United States. and would like to get your Autograph to place under Yours if you will be Kind Enough to send it you will oblige Your Friend -

Yours Respectfully

Gen Andrew Jackson

W. H. Cary

26216

Answered Dec
June 14th.

Free Wm. McCorry
Esqr.

Gen. Andrew Jackson
Nashville
Ten

Newark Decem.r 16

My Dear John

Since you left this Town I have received three letters from you but in none of them you did not give me a more satisfactory account of your intentions I have not seen Captain Gale as he stopped but a few moments at all Byards I hope to see him on his return & I shall if he is willing to take them/ send on your cloaths by him- I am much surprised at your not taking your trunk in the wagon with you it was not very large I wish an explanation of that matter it appears so strange- I cannot help blameing you for leaving Pittsburgh without your trunk I dont expect you will ever get it— Mrs Byard & Miss Capt G- is disposed to do every thing in her power for you & think if you have an opportunity to get in business there it will be so much better than studying about the world— give us the sea

26218

Capt G- sister Mrs Miller is going
to settle near him & will I know be
kind to you for my sake- if you
have any neighbourly feeling for me try & settle
yourself its the only thing that
is wanting to make Capt G-
is disposed to be friendly & you stay
with him & do not make the least
a pretence for leaving it how
many thousand people live there
many years- write me very particular
I am anxious to hear what your
determination is as soon as you
have heard letter of Capt G- arrived & him
him if possible on his return-
Mr Hedden Mrs Ogle- Mrs Hall & the
children all beg to be affectionately
remembered to you-

Rose desires to be remembered to Mrs
Hulsey & Kate died of a few days
illness— be very circumspect in
your conduct & let me have the
satisfaction of knowing that all
22 you have given us pleasure
do write me more satisfactory letters
God bless you & may
may health & happiness
Now is the sincere wish of your
affectionate Mother H. Hodges
P.S. Hold the children & tell them some
time & I'll send them some
thing for their Stockings—
Dont go privateering & come home with another
broken leg
Your affectionate
neice
Julia Hadley

26219

25

Mr. John E Davidson

Care of Mr. Wm Montgomery

New Orleans

D/ir 5. Th

The envelope which bought this letter contained a remark as to the subject matter about which they were written. Presuming that this information might be necessary to meet any matter which might grow out of the correspondence of Judge W & Mr Monroe, we concluded to take the liberty of opening it, & accordingly Judge White & myself broke the seals. In the reason that we wanted the date at which this information of the menaced invasion or Louisiana was rec'd by you; & because we felt satisfied that you would not care

I shall probably proceed with some altered publication of your biography after the rise of Congress, to render it a cheaper edition so that all my readers etc. Should I do so, I shall not reach home for 3 or 4 weeks after others do. Should be glad you would suggest to me any errors the book may contain as now printed

Yours truly

E Eaton

26220

Memphis April 10th

Dear Uncle

I suppose you have heard of our arrival in Memphis and I have no doubt but you were both surprised and mortified to hear of our coming back so soon and at the same time you can but think, that I have very little firmness and perseverance this being the second time of my returning home after leaving with the intention of staying for four years. I know you would not blame me for coming back if you knew some of the causes; When I left Memphis I knew that I was going to a new country and would have to undergo a great many hardships and be deprived of all the comforts of life all of which I could have stood if it had been necessary but after arriving in Texas we learned that all the lands had been located some time ago with the exception of the lands north and west of Austin and they could not be located unless with a company of fifty or a hundred men; and instead of being a profitable business we would lose by it so we had to abandon the Idea of locating and tried to get into business but could not for the country is in such bad condition at present on account of the depriciated state of the currency. That there

26222

that is very little business of any kind doing it was impossible for us to do any thing. I think it is one of the last places in the world for a young man to go to make a fortune. it will do for a person having capetal to go and invest his money in land for they will in course of time become valuable. But with us it was different. we depended entirely on working. father went over with us and tried to get us in business but could not he was not all pleased with the country and did not wish us to stay. we spoke of staying and trust to luck and our own exertions for a fortune but he advised us to come back as he did not think we could do as well there as we could in the States father went over with the expectation of selling some of the Galveston stock and by that means give us a start but he found that title had never paid for it consequently it is lost it would have helped him and us considerably as it is very valuable but it is lost to him as well as the lands on the Trenity which he thought he owned. I think if you could see the country the situation the country is in at present that you would say it was no place for a young man and that we had acted wisely in coming back

Father left here last monday for Jackson Ten. to be present at a suit he has in court for 640. acres of land

lying six miles above Memphis on the Arkansis River
it is very valuable and Sam is in hope he will gain
it he was not very well when he left this place
but was in fine spirits he says he thinks he
will get out yet

I saw Cousin Samuel
and Alexander Donelson this morning
they were well and all the family except
Cousin Rohm he is down with the chills
Sister and all the family are well and
send their best love to you Write write
me if it is not too great a task and adv
me what you think it would be best for me
to do I would follow your advice sooner
than any one elses and any advice that you
would be so good as to give me would
be most thankfully received by your
affectionate Nephew

John Coffee McElmore

26223

Family papers

General Andrew Jackson
Nashville
Tenn

I excuse me for troubling you with this letter
and I am certain you will as it comes from
an associate in arms at the defence of Pensacola
where so much honor was gained for yourself
and our country

I come not to ask for an office but to beg
of you to listen to the prays of your friend and
remove from office Joseph L Smith Judge of
the eastern judicial district in Florida if it
is possible for you to do so before the expiration
of the four years which he was appointed for,
he is certainly a disgrace to the bench and likewise
makes use of his office to control our elections here.
he certainly ordains more discord here than any
other person we have in our country
he heads his party in time of elections and in
fact compells voters through fear, to vote
against their own will as I have been informed
by persons after the vote, recently he has done so
in the election for delegate to congress in opposition
to Col Gadsden and again in opposition to
the friends of Col Gadsden who were candidate

for the Legislative Council- and expect I
beg leave to turn your attention to Hon W Allen
Receiver of Public money & despising he a
your Sworn Enemy and would sacrifice you
if he had it in his power, he holds his appointment
from the Gen! Government and in my
Humble Opinion he as well as that of Judge
Smith has no business to interfere with our
Elections and he in opposition to the Law of
the Territory, wherein it declares that no person
holding an office under the Gen! Government
with the exception of Post Masters will be permitted
to take his seat in the Legislative Council, he has
I say offered himself a candidate for the council.
he is not elected. in part if you could consistently
with the high office which you fill remove from
office the district atty Thomas Douglass Esqr and John
Redmans the collector the are all your most bitter
enemies and will not serve your views no
further than the can serve themselves. and
I have no doubt but you have friends

that would be glad of the appointments to the
offices before mentioned. you have, I have no doubt
but a faint recollection of me I was masters
mate in U S Navy attached to the U S Schooner
Caroline under Capt John O Henly and after
the loss of the Schooner took my station at Fort
Lines with Lieut Crawly on the evening of the
27th and remained there until the enimy
left the place. and in one of your letters to
the Secretary of war speaking of the officers, mentioned
my name. I am not trifling with you
I am an old Ship Master and I dont
hesitate to say I have the good will of Genl
all who was Stationed along side of me
on the 8 & 9th of Jany 1815. and likewise Col
Gadsden whome I consider to be a particular
friend, to them I refer you; in case you
should wish any information relative to me
or my request; your compliance will oblige
your Obedient Humble Servant. — —

Genl Andrew Jackson
President of the U States

Thos Livingston

Rec'd 13th. June
Wm Livingston on the
duty at of the Florida
Affairs

P.

Private

Washington. Dec. 23d

My dear Sir:

I have been here some two weeks, & look on, and of course, scheming and conjecture falls to my lot, like to most of others.

The Pennsylvania controversy is of most interest. The Philadelphia clique have had a taste of power, and are unwilling to give it up — & it is leerned are willing to try a short interregnum that they will be eventually courted, and their party scattered to the winds, is the confident belief of the Democrats. Our friends had become too strong in Penn., & needed a lesson, after the quarrel over Wealf, & Muhlenberg. Good may come of this. It is in the nature of popular Governments, that the few, will occasionally, & by riches attain power, by dividing the many; & then be thrust out in a storm. Said the French

Desirit to his Brethren: "Like Foxes, did we steal in — like wolves did we use our power — and like dogs, have the Lefs a. taught by we been Kicked out". Or, thes last, I have learnt from Boyhood, in politics — and our "Love they neighbour as they self" — (do as you'd be do'e by,) in morals. My Roman Countrymen have it — 'Honesty is the best policy' — & that they will practice up to it, need not be feared. Their temper is admirably Cool, all things considered, which prevails with our side.

I Sat by and heard Mr Rives two days since. He went over — or rather I suppose, announced his going, to his former friends. The manner; the things present nodding approbation — the distinct knowledge by them that the thing was to happen; & how, the whole — spoke more truly than words. M.R. is sane — and in a position to take Judge White's late attitude in 1840. Best this is conjecture —

& I will not impute to Mr Rives an act so prejudicial to his good name. It may only mean to Soothe the Whigs in the Virginia Assembly — they have a Senator to elect before the 4 March, you know.

The Prest. is, is excellent health — never
have seen him so full of it — and in good
high Spirits. Says he Clays since perceived
that power in N. York would steal from
the many, to the Rich, for a short time —
and that a return to old principles is
certain to follow.

The Whigs are very unsettled and
restive. The Bank (U.S.) is cool, since
Mr Clay's proposition of a N. York Bank,
with Mr Gallatin at its head — and now
the cry is, Mr Biddle has been bought
in by the Admin. This is the ground
assumed by Mr Rives, for his attack. Mr.
Biddle as usual has spiced his message to
Congress in the form of a letter to Mr Adams —
in which he announces that he, thereby,
closes all his forces: In Phil? — (there 3
days a week,) the cause may be learned — the
Bank Cor has been whipped in Congress,
credit & faith is lost, (& utterly,) in the com-
manding Generals — who are dismissed? the
Service, for incompetency — the Bank army,
is no longer worthy of its hire: The money

will be employed to establish the rising families of the Shild aristocracy, instead of loans, to Congress-men — never to be repaid. So the thing strikes me.

Our Court is full of business, and political questions. — The Tribunal is eminently political in its acts, in fact — moderate, as appearances may seem: And the tactics are of the highest class. I hope, good health, a stout frame and unshrinking industry, will enable me to do my part, with credit to him who caused me to a station, second to none in this great Country. My opportunities of study here, are good as at home.

If you have any wishes for friends, in the way of my purse, to sustain the doctrines you set up — the faith you have lived in, & mean to die in — say Editors &c, name it freely — and vest a part of the desired returns. I do not mean to shrink from you, any pecuniary because I am on the Bench. My Federal Brothers have furnished me a lesson worth its weight in Gold — they consult, have consulted

Consulted

daily. soon, on the Bench, shall "good-Society"
Gentlemen, lull mankind repose by flattery—
the greatest Danger ~~on the Bench~~ — nor sap
the principles I profess, by Lectures — Long
homilies on Constitutional Law, not in the case;
as of yore: Settling the Law, & Constitutional Con-
struction, by political pamphlets, in the form
of Opinions, in advance: when no case
involving the principle is before the Court.
I will coolly, by Separate opinions, put the
pruning knife, to all such attempts; as I
did to some extent last Court — and such
opinions, shall smell of the Lamps, & strongly.
in matter, & style. As an antagonist, in this
mode of warfare, no man here is equal
to what Haywood was — One of the cunningest
men, & best common lawyers, America ever
produced — & Tod to the marrow.

Crittenden said to me in Kentucky in presence
of various Lawyers — That the decisions of last term
were highly popular — & the court inspired a
degree of uncommon confidence; more so, than
he had previously witnessed. I feel the same
Sentiment prevalent in the East, generally since

Dated

the decisions have been published before last. The
Truth is, at the previous terms a deadly
struggle had been made to break down the
Chief Justice; it was again renewed at the
last term — Mr. Stanley & I met, and overthrew
it, the 2d week. Should the Ch. J. enforce the
rules — direct the order of debate — and the
manner — and the have the direction of the cases
on the docket — when, & how to be taken up? &c.
should be in all such matters consult the
whole court? The Settling of these points, produced
a debate, as passionate and turbulent, as any I
have ever been involved in — Texas carried June
to Texas — the Ch. J. (of course being silent)
in favour of the Chiefs, sole powers: after,
all went on smoothly, to they eye, and by the
end of the Term, in reality. The contest, drew
the lines, & presented to the Texl Brethren the two horns
of the dilemma; either to go with the majority — or,
to dissent — & become bankers; two only stood out,
say for some two days, and then came in, making
the Tribunal Republican! The Postmaster case
I thought an exception — but it came as late in the
terms. When over Labour had broken down the pow-
ers of distinction — on which the case rested.

I desired very much to give you some account of our proceedings when last at the Hermitage, & you mentioned to me, the kindness manifested in the ch. J.'s letter. I apprehend no pressing difficulties in future, so far as he is concerned, and not a great deal in the Court.

Judge Baldwin is at Col. Bomford's. I see him almost daily. He is at present in a good state of mind enough — but between us. the labour, & excitement of the coming term, ought to be avoided by him — & I think will be to a great extent. He will continue at Col. B.'s. & Phil? they thought his mind gone, when he left there a month since. He is yet irritable in reference to the charge. & derangement — & says it was wholly unfounded. Do not mention that I said a word on the subject; it would affect my powers of Control, did he know it — & he learns more than any other man could.

Mrs. Barton is very anxious to get the Picture of Col. Barton painted cloth by Mr. Earle. If to be had, buy it — or have it done, on my account, for Mrs. B.

Excuse the unmeaning letter — & believe
me,
Yours truly
Thos. Jefferson
Dear Sir
Your most obt. Servt.
J. Catron.

To
Genl. Jackson,
Hermitage.

My D.r Sir.

I have only time as a messenger is waiting by my horse & tell you that things are moving on well here. You will see in the next sitting a Report from the President which I think will please You. He is to go next week to Florence and will have an opportunity to shake many of his friends by the hand.

The demands upon my time are so numerous, arising from the state of my farm affairs, and the entrance of some of my connection that are near me, that I have not yet visited Nashville or been able to see most of that does not appear in the papers. We shall however see it. The paper I promised You.

Mr. D joins in best wishes to Mr. Blair myself and all our children

V. I

Yr. Obedient

15th August.

The Pres.t continues in
pretty health.

Hon Andrew Jackson

Washington

Francis P Blair

esq. editor of the

Globe. Washington

city. D.C

NASHVILLE
AUG
1

Augt, 15th

A List of documents accompanying the letter of the 22nd Jany 1822 from Genl. Jackson to the Secy of State

C. Letter to Capt J.R. Bell dated 1st of September 1821
D. do to the Secy of E. Florida. 13th of August — 1821
E. — Extracts of Col. Butlers Correspondence with Gov. Coppinger
EE Col. Butler to Genl. Jackson 21st Jany 1822
No. 3 Mr. Worthington to Genl. Jackson 9th Nov. 1821
No. 4 a note stating the cause why other papers are not forwarded
No. 5 Mr. Worthington to the Commissioners &c

26232

June 17 Washington
Senate Chamber

My dear General:

I received your kind letter
a few days ago — & the messenger
stating that the mail can bring me a letter
from you.

I gave you in the Globe the daily
doings in the body & shall the other papers
in due rotation intend to give you a short ac-
count of the business of things in the other
House — I intend this as a sort of sketch
book — that if any
letter to the Secretary of State or any officer
understand what I am doing but always appear
in the face of the Congressional proceedings.
For this reason I have taken the Reporters
Box in the Senate. In this respect depart
=d me of the objects of Clay the Secretary in
dispensing with the Short hand writer
he employed — I shall be invited to
the Secretaries room among Statesmen Jam

26234 asked into the Committee room

Here now I think I will make this fact
very prominent more than ever.

There is I think evidently
a Scheme brewing between Clay & Tyler-
they are pressing on that it may come
to a head before Clay can force his
Bank through Congress. If so Tyler
will veto it - If however they should
both together during
a long extra Session before the end of
the next Congress. Wise and
other partizans friends of Tyler are
bent on running Tyler for the next
term. And Clay and his friends
are resolved to arrest this movement -
In my opinion Webster will go in for
Tyler, in the hope that he will have
a better chance to succeed Tyler than
Clay. They will damage the Clay cause

Calvary & a ground cable be erected. Hij ile tele-
pon Jones bearing thoughtful they Sefton evening
that the expects more from complicated than
from the kind Disposition of those in authority
Our Country are once united them Together
shows them - adversity has pressed them together
and all the good works have banded together
like Brothers, to battle for the good cause.

I think it is time the Great conservative which
now prevails that all the measures which
for years oppress the Country.
Federalism away forever expire
will be expended from years hence. If
not sooner.

Betsy has returned well and is
the most charming girl in
all the world - Harpers center on you &
when the present Dynasty are talked of
the Octobey all persons by meaning to the
principles of the papers entrusted by you & Sanctioned
by the people - they wipe Sandy Cross & Bell
& the Scholars Wagon - Yours of Friend
H. Clay

26235

J. P. Blair

Gen Andrew Jackson

Hermitage

Tenn

His Excelcy the President of the United States

To Sale Dr

To freight of 4 Barrels Potatoes 1.60

Wharfage .5

Recd Pay Paul Baker 1.65

26236

628-
419.94
287.93
1345.87
of words
Debt Bd.
by A.J.

Check 705.52
Bonds 615.00
6905.
In B. 0-3.22
45.0
472

1.50
10.00
7.5
25.00

Collateral
Security
Houston
$1300
$9 60-00
1240.
105.87

Amount of
words Indebted
A.J. I.T.B. Security
and notes to keep
up and checks
on State Bonds
Taken up & con-
celled to be safely
kept at A.J.

26237

by Sloop president
april 1835
$1.69

A. Jackson To P & W. for Cotton delivered
to Thos. Watson or Henderson at Gin 30 lbs
which will be delivered to this order
A Jackson

26238-9

A. Jackson

Send for the Pen apple & Box
the first Opportunity it is here
W Stuckol

29849

I do certify that I was with My uncle Stuckol
Slaves at Mr Barleys when Mr Bucklen and
him quarled and throughout I did not hear my
uncle say that Night or at any other time
that Even Mr Jackson Stole his Bundle Back

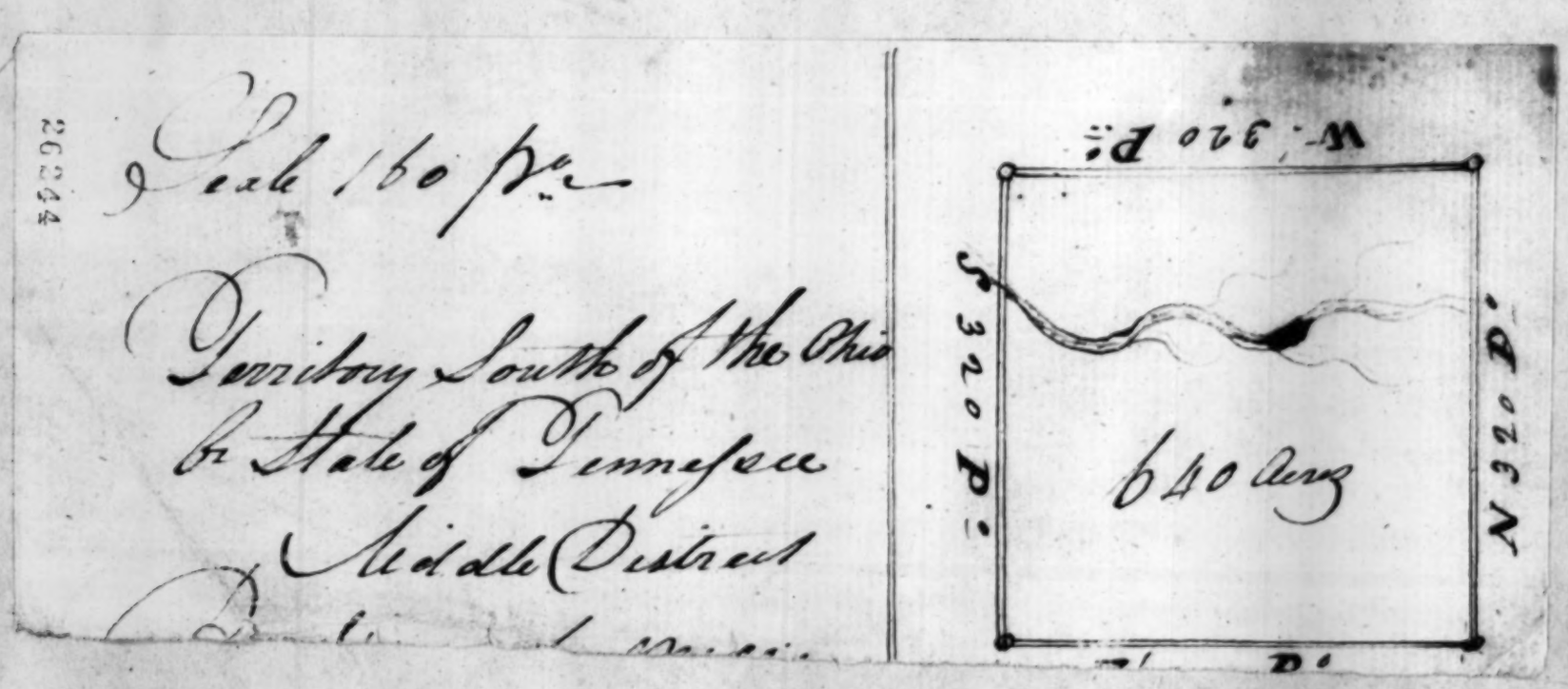
Thomas Gleaves

26241

Memorandum
of the situation
courses & distances
of several tracts
of land sold by
Robertson to
R Mitchel &
by him to
Wm Blount
attachment
& Buttons to
be levied on
them —

26242

Statement of an agreement, that was made
by and between, A Jackson & Wm Edwards Senr.
The S.d Edwards undertook to build for the S.d Jackson
a good horse mill, ~~that~~ as good as John Donelsons
and the Cog wheel better, he was to make the
Gudgeon Gears and Rack, & Jackson to do the
Carving to find the workmen in diet, and haul
the timber to the place and have it raised the
said Edwards to superintend the building for
which the S.d Jackson was to give them in good
property 26 pounds Virginia Currency, & the property then
in the price of the property then
could not agree to be left to the Valuation of
two good men — and if ~~the~~ said Edwards
to complete in this manner if fail was to pay them the
Cash — this was not be convenient, therefore property
will be paid agreable to contract — Since which
the S.d Edwards did undertake to cut the Post here
the gudgeon and cut the Cogs for the Rack to stand in
the plate, & which Jackson was to allow them a reasonable price
26243



but it is to be observed that he was and off street where and
in what place the house, containing the bunk was to be built, and did carry
on the upper part above where the plates that support,
the bunk, ——— when I was not at home- and
made it in the manner it now stands, Mr
Andrew Hanson and Mr. Harriman you
are to Examin the work say whether it is
done agreable to contract, or not. then you
are to say. taking into Acco[unt] that I have found
Mr Edmands and was to have good mill the
Cog wheel better than Mr Dorchesters, what
the mill is worth- & any thing- keeping in
View the price that was originally to be given
for a good price for a workmanlike
manner ———

Andrew Hanson
Mr Edmands
& Jacksons

Memo. for the Hon. Judge Parker

that he solicits the rank of a Lieutenant in the Army now raising by the U States for Mr. Wm. King who is a Son of a Respectable Character in Pennsylvania having Served as a Representative in Assembly many Years — his Residence in this Country for a few Years will Justify a Bounty from Marylan Character of this State for which reason D. Lane ventures to Solicit Government Service for that purpose

Also

Lieut Thorp — whose Father is of a Respectable family in Virginia to which I am well known of influence in his favor will confer the Obligation

On Mr Secretary Mc Lowell

Memo

The Amount of A Jackson, note
to ~~Hothad~~ O'Bell ——— $ 9664.77

Intent from the 1st of Sept prill 3.
last ———————

Subject to a audit of one half.
of the Cotton Shipped. last Spring
Consigned to Bagg & Addinson.

2624Bw

Mem. Jack
Jackson with
L Rhett

List Paid from books

Mrs Magee	10
Esq Trousdale	10
Thompson Allen	10
" Burden	40
Nelson Cage	8
A Dixon Esq	5
Mrs Harper	16
Mrs Hyde	10
John Porter	10
J Hobby	10
Lee Sulivan	10
Mathew Harper	8
James Walton	10
Isaac Walton	10
Mrs Lane	10
John Trousdale	8
Mrs Walton	10
	189
one third of to Ed Moon's	63
to G Jackson	126

2624

Timber — Lumber — $ — 800
Capt Boat's & Skiffs &c — 400
Boats — $ 400
Door — Blinds Sash — 672
Copper — Nails — 150
Laths — 60
Masons — 190
Painting — 160
Pumps — Lead — 300
3132
Carpentry — 8000
Locks Hinges — 75
$ 6.207
Lumber for Piers 56
$ 6.250
Guttering — 90
Extra — 50
$ 6,390

26248

Cost of buildings

P.S. I thank you for the description
of the colts - I hope the oscar two
year old, is not injured by the hunt
so that he will be unfit for the
turf - Mr Payton has sent out
a trainer, I have spoken to him
to have the three two year old
studs tracked this fall - have them
gentled & broke this spring, & let me
know whether the Calyean colt out
of the oscar filly is come on des
=pised by the hunt - Mayor
Donelson's filly, if she does not
get injured in her training by
a foolish superintendent will
make a first rate animal -
nothing can keep pace with her,
she has first rate action - but I
fear that her keeper has not judg=
= that she will not be in order.
Have us Solomon & Decker Hosmer

Yr. J.

20250

Andrew Jackson Jr.
Hermitage
Davidson
Tennessee

My dear Mrs Jackson I ack 24252 nowledge myself indebted to you fifty Dollars which shall be paid as soon as possible which will be I hope in the course of 2 or 3 years and could you arrange it so as to let the things go in the price of the negro It would be another Obligation added to the many. But do it according to your Judgment any way you please will suit me provided I can get the negro and I can soon raise the balance: For the sake of regularity I send this little Memorandum of the things and pray every Blessing that attends the good be given to yourself
Worthy Partner & the prayer of Yr. Friend

4	Do	3/9	2	81
5	Gingham	2/3	1	8½
4	Cambric	3/9	2	30
2	paper pins	1/6		30
2	Lambs Shawls	4/6	1	50
4	yd green ribbon	1/6	1	00
3	Skeins silk	2d		37½
10	Skeins Thd			45
			13	82

eMr Andrew Jackson sir I ob
pleas pay eMr Glove $ 20
and this shall be your receeat
for the same his
Lame x Jackson
mark

26254

The cashier of the Bank of the
Metropolis will please to
the check which closes my account to
with the Bank or follows Masters to
pay a check for Jno Quest & Johns
Chase $18- Eight dollars to Mr Kennedy
for Pushetticon church — In bills
of Metropolis Bank $350 - $50 - in
silver $10 - in 25 cents $5 - 10 - in 5 cent pcs =
The balance in gold A. Jackson

20255

Madison
Stevenson Liberty Capt
Phillips

Sands
Platts
Wolcott

Barque
Fesh
T. Smith
Mayo Hughes
Laurence
Capture L McDevitt
Brandlow
Bradley
Villard
Lt Loggett
Sturgis
Calhoun
A. Clark Jr.
H Sanders
R Sanders
R Sanders Jr.
J. M. Gilbert

26256

3d Infty

Lt Colo 4th Infty

Majrs Woodruff

Porter

Capts McRuer

Chatard

Lavalle

Mahan

Christian

1st Lts Donahoe

Martin

Palmer

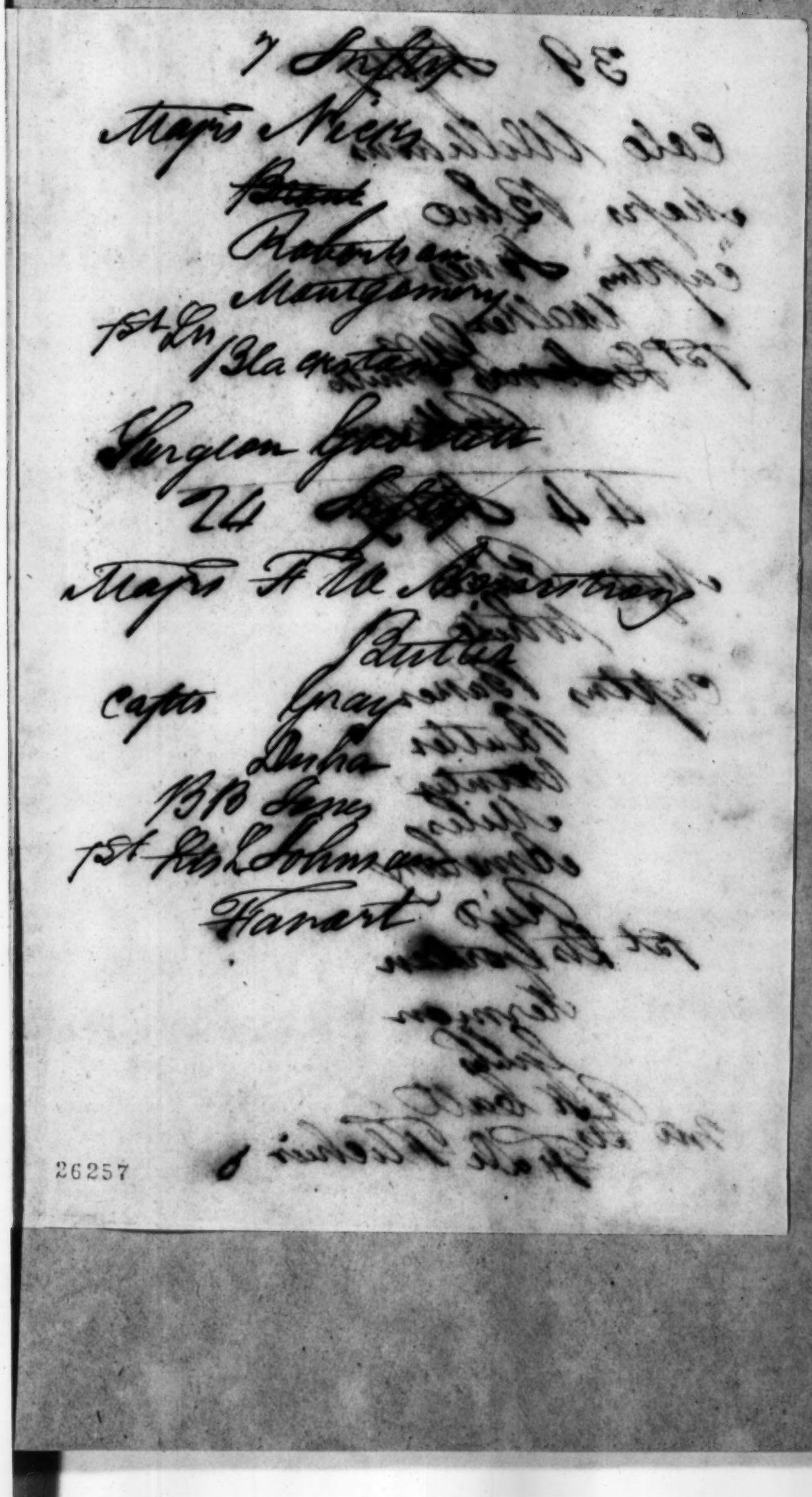
Hart

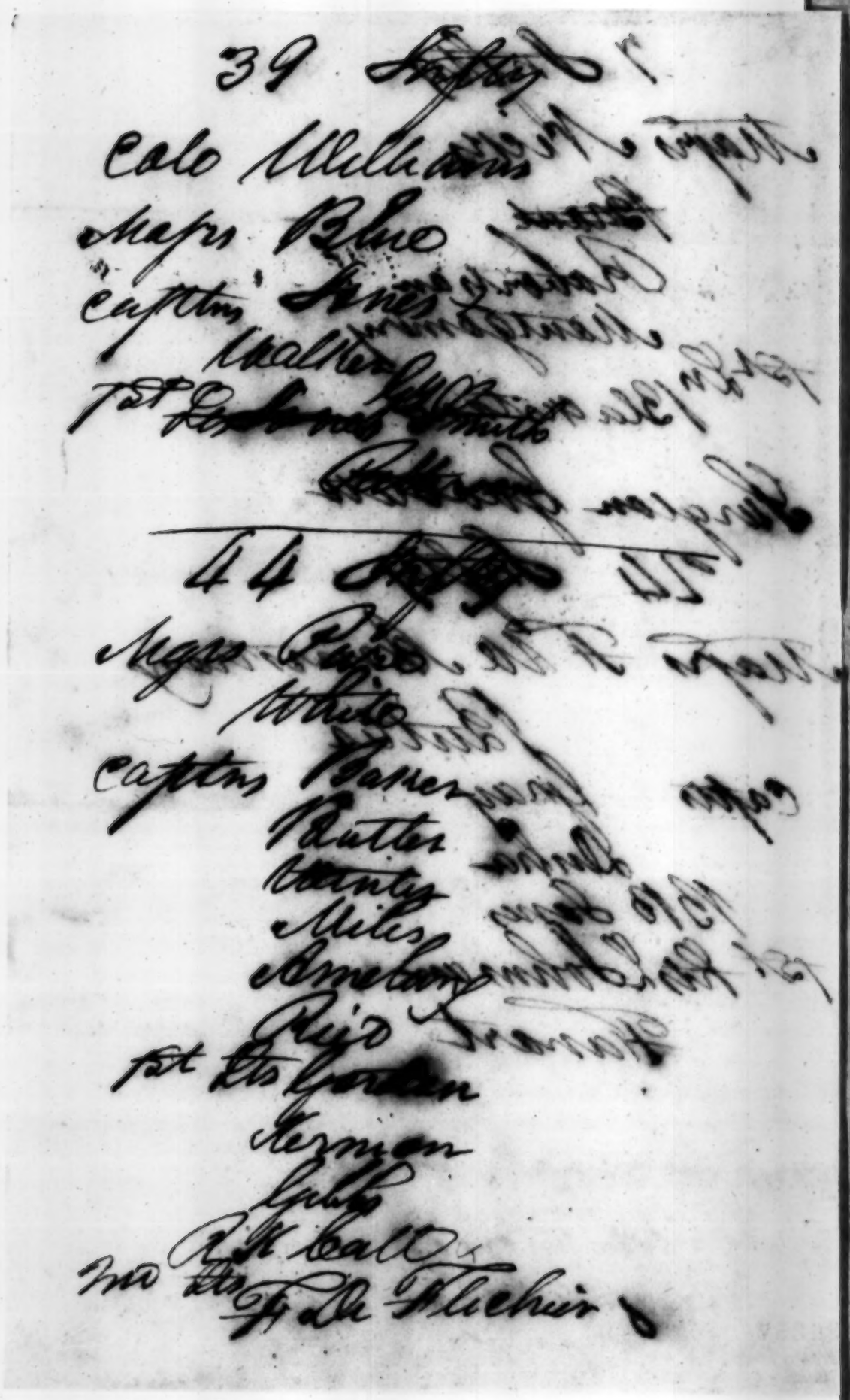
Rash

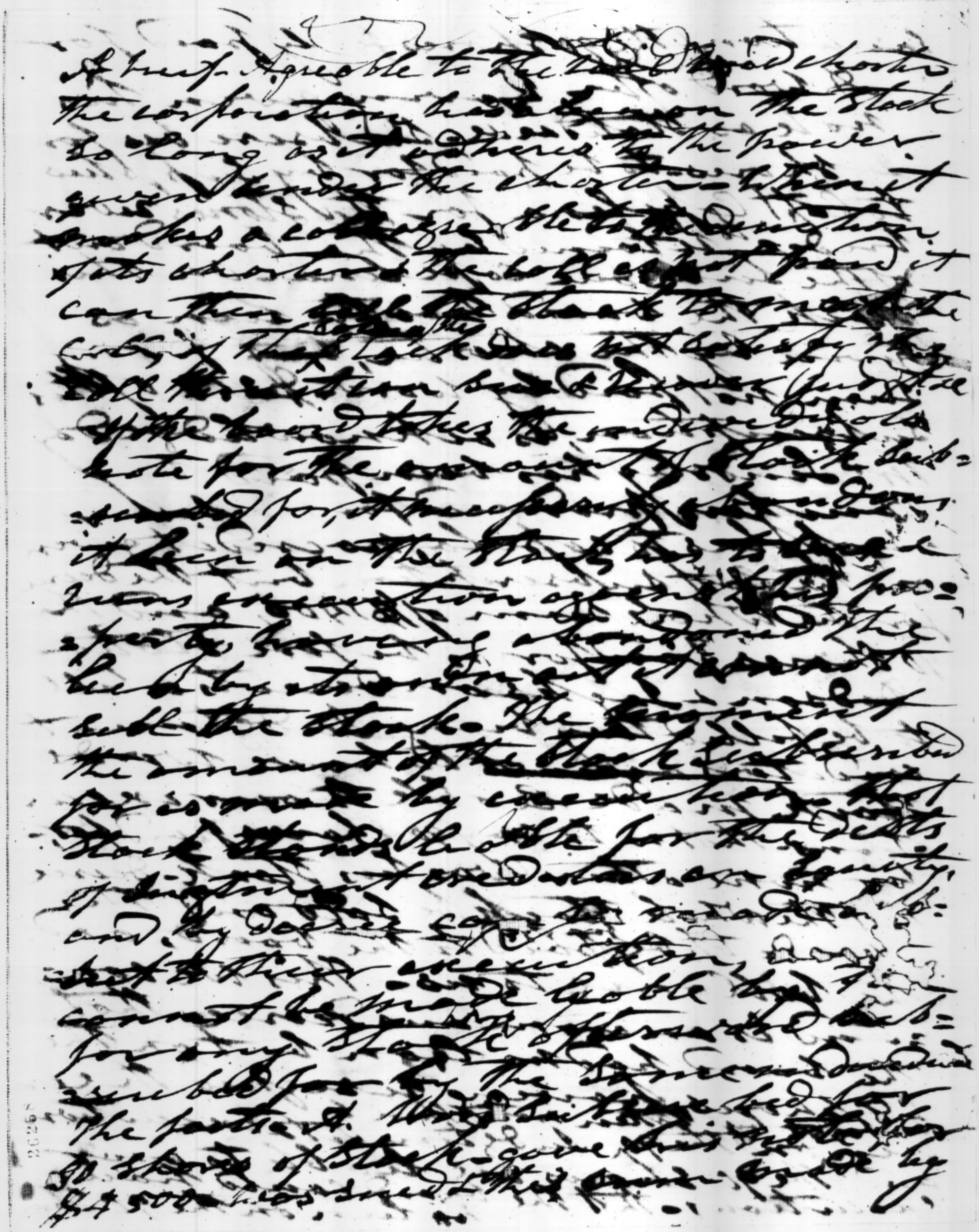
2nd Lts Stephens

Rogers

Miller


26257





Execution I the 90 Shares fully paid for
I would often [illegible] his
note as [illegible] observes for
28 Shares = to be paid for by Sundrys
to Capt. Chadwick for Stones never
Judgment obtained by the Court
of the [illegible] Sothena on this
Stock the [illegible] been as
[illegible] by the others, but proved
[illegible] not paid by word = The [illegible] of this
Subscription, the [illegible] by
the Directors [illegible] has been paid by
[illegible] Subscription for Labour
[illegible] Subscription but the Deeds
for the [illegible] Sum of $1400, and the
90 Shares [illegible] for in the [illegible] Deeds to be
[illegible] to be fulfilled by the Directors
[illegible] Stock [illegible] to be Transferred
[illegible] that to pay the Remainder
for Subscription [illegible] this Stock-Deeds
[illegible] of the whole Stock be paid, one
[illegible] paid to the Board, one
[illegible] this = This we [illegible]
[illegible] Deeds that
[illegible] Shares [illegible] on the
[illegible] on the 90, Judging [illegible] to Sell
[illegible] the 90 Shares one [illegible] could Trade
Subscriptions = that the Board [illegible] been on the 90 Shares

M'Guffin & son exrs
vs
Aitken & others

2 pounds 1st bond taken before
bounds cast off — 2 discharged
from bounds by order of the
Justices under the executors
bottom act — go to support.
It is urged, that the cause
with respect of notice was
not complied with, therefore
illegal and cannot constitute
Executors from their bond
— To the first point
Mr Miller did not say
any thing —

Mr Miller, in favour of
the motion — urged that notice
is a substantial part, & gave this
Dyer Hardy 4 Beacon 641 — 2 Salk 475
reason that notice it
must be under
seal in case
Beacon says this
thing must be proved

Ingdal R 83 — The court have
to mark out R bounds & mend
them — The amendatory act R 184
The bond to be specified, & judgt
to be entered, to cause the con-
dition thereof should be broke —
= Bond read — a true purpose
= entitle regularly discharged =
= the word regular — must mean
discharged agreeable to law — and
not agreable to the opinion
of the court — quere —
Dav 262 & 3 — rules prescribed
by, to be pursued, before
oath administered — summons
must issue before the court can
proceed — but before they do — can
the Sealler, enquire into the regular-
ity of the proceedings —
will shew this the only mode
and this the only court, that relief
can be had — cites, Haywood 414

Plea — liberavit under the act
presumed to be regular, & notice
not appear —
1 Salk 202 — motion — ground
from Judge T. has agreed to the
offices 130 & 273 — to except
against after discharge by a
court not having jurisdiction
will lies — 4 Bacon 484

Mr Scott — The bond not
known at common law but
formed by particular statute

4 — by such bond, as set forth
in the bond is not the bond
referred & recited in the
bond & recited —
2 — At the time bond taken the
prisoner bound & assigned by
the sureties & bound
to be bound & the
bond 415 — Judge —
3 Blackst
act of assembly 87 83 —
on Escape 2 Pinnock 203 —

3. point — as to the Discharge
de hors Bacon 641 — cited by
M. — 2 Salk 474 — dict 202 — 2 —
273 — Haywood 414 —
Ingdal 189 — concluded
by saying this court has
no such contrary power
over the acts of the Justices
as to reverse their Judgt —
and grant Judgt on this
motion —

Mr Dade — the bond
void, no bounds cast off
& conditions impossible
void 2 Bacon R 772 —
Ex parte 191 —

Mr Campbell — bond
void ab initio — the
Variance fatal — and
the discharge & Judgt of
the Justices still in force
& sureties discharged by the
Judgt, which is binding until
reversed —

Mr Wheeler — contended
that if there was not legal
notice it could not be a
regular discharge —

I understand that the bond is
fair on the face of it and
the are estopped to say that there
was no consideration or ground
therefor, as I take ground—
2ly the court cannot say
that the bonds were not
cancelled— The court cannot
say that the bond is void
say that the condition is
broken the court cannot
avoid execution —
Read 2 Rev. 93 to shew that
the bond is the Ct.'s
and not necessary to set out
the recog. before —— 1 Rev. 182
The bond to be assigned
to the Office for safe
keeping — and in case the
Prisoner escapes, the court
can proceed to enter up
Judgt. vs Defendants &
securities —

3 points in the case comes
on between a 2nd bond
fair & voluntary, & securities
who plead confession
in Def.'s ——

The discharge must be one
& all or none —

The act gives an ordinary
Jurisdiction — not known
in ordinary cases — and it
must be construed, in strict
conformity with the provi-
sions otherwise the
acts cannot have the effect
contended for —

Reads 3 Rev. all 262 —

Case on credol, Judgt. vs
Exrs. Execution vs the real
property, neither Exr. or
the heirs, Settlement brought
suit on the Judgt. & sold
the heirs bound — ruled that
the were not estopped why
Exr. was necessary the Court
the land liable —

++

McGaffigan & Son
vs
Aeklin
Perrin
& Combs } Motion for
Exr. vs them
for breach of the
Bond

Dismissed Such as mentioned
in the bond &c

against the motion — 1st point, that
the bond was taken & executed
before Bond bonds were called off —
then for said, and a voluntary one
by the Sheriff — 2 — that the def.'s was
admitted by a compulsion bond thereby
to the benefit of the insolvent
debtors act, and legally discharged
by his order, which exonerated the
Bail — and if that authority did
not strictly pursue the Law — they
were not under the control of
the Securities — and they could not
and ought not to be answerable
for any illegality in their proceed-
ings — and the Securities being
under exonerated by a competent
authority never can be made
liable on their bond —

In support of the motion
it was argued, as every requisite
of the Law was not complied
with, Perrin's & the oath being
administered and he discharged
that the Securities & principle
are still bound —

Thomas M Bayly of Accomac County Virginia.
who is now on his way to the State of Ohia will
be thankful to Genl. Jackson of Tennessee. to
write to him at. Chillicothe, Ohia. and will always
have an interest & pleasure. to hear of Genl. Jackson
welfare. when the Genl. shall return home and T M B.
shall return to Accomac.

20201

for the term
manner. Doing in
said Jackson may direct,
on his part do the Agree and bind m
Consideration of the before mentioned Services
formed by the said Henry, on the said first day
of September 1804, the Sum of two hundred & fifty
Dollars — One hundred dollars thereof in a good horse
not to be over Eight years old, And the sd articles
may be strictly complied with we bind ourselves
to Each other in the penal Sum of four hundred
Dollars. In testimony whereof we have hereunto set
our hands & Seals the day & Date first above
Written Sign'd in the presence of

Andrew Jackson [Seal]

W. Johnson

Henry Gowyn [Seal]

26262.

[illegible]
found it in the year Ninety &c.
from the date of the Entry, that it is in
Seven or Early in Ninety Eight, but most probably
Ninety Seven, as many of Conveyances were made
from the Entry, I wish you to make an accurate
Search - I am Sir with respect yr, mo, ob, Ser,

G. Smith Esqr

Andrew Jackson

26263

12/250 (20-53 3/4
24 3

10- 62.50
10.41 3/4
5.20 3/4

77.13 3/4
97.50-

175 63 3/4
62-50

113 13 3/4

365/1200 (

12/100 (53 3/4
96

1.04
36

4/11:500 (2875
13

2875
8625
2875

37375
17563
110-

28563

88.12

250

Attitude of
30 Degrees

William Bogard acknowledges himself indebted unto John Hughs the sum of fifty three Dollors thirty Dollors to be paid in Cattle & hoggs. & Twenty three Dollors in Cash. the Cattle & hoggs to be valued by Two Indifferent persons Mutually Chosen

William Mi Bogard

Test

Wm Pollock

26264

A Tract or parcel of Land Sold by A. J. to Thos Watson Containing 26 acres—

Beginning at an ash Marked ED. the North East and beginning corner of the preemption the Said A. Lives running from thence west Thirty Two poles to 2 dogwoods, thence South Eighty poles to three Small Dogwoods and a red bud—thence East ~~Thirty two~~ Twenty three & a half poles to three Small bladk oaks—thence South one hundred and Eighty poles, to a horn beam ash and Large white oak on Sam Donelsons north boundery. thence East with his line Eight & a half poles to an Elm on Donelsons line thence North two hundred and sixty poles to the beginning containing by Estimation Twenty Six acres be the same more or less ——

26265

Agreement — Thomas Walker & A. Jackson about 76 Acres of Land

of Selling ale disputes & land concerning the ~~the~~ ~~of the Land of the said Th.~~ with concerning fifty Two acres of Land on the East End of the tract whereon the Sd Andrew Cloes now lives which the Lines of the Said Thomas enterferes with, and in order to put an end to all Litigation that might hereafter arise of Land concerning the same the Said Andrew & the Said Thomas have agreed to devide the same

62½
1 " —
1 " —
2 " 62½
1 — " 40
" 62½
£2 6 7

62½
1 " 40
" 62
£0 6 4½

To the public

Although I can never undertake to defend any mans conduct whether "right or wrong"; I am not disposed to find fault with that filial sensibility which seeks to vindicate a fathers fame. In accordance with it, I have endeavoured to shew that Wm S. Anderson's imputations against the character of my deceased father were unfounded, and that Anderson himself is so base as to deprive his assertions of all credit. These objects I believe I have accomplished. This son R. E. Anderson has it appears been instigated by a certain political Doctor in this place who shines rather as a monkey than a catspaw — to meet the evidence I submitted of his fathers dishonor by vague & vulgar abuse of myself — abuse as vile as his own character, and which it is impossible for a gentleman either to utter or to notice

I can not be drawn into a contro-
-versy with a person so disreputable
as this Rufus K. Anderson, who is im-
-pressed by his own father as soo-
-n as thieving, and who in this case
is notoriously the instrument of a
calumniator, more contemptible,
because more cowardly than a high
way robber — a calumniator who is
proud to have lied away his honor
by the testimony of Misses Parish
Foster, Fitzgerald, Clark & Marshall.

J. C. Fremont

Extract from the Encyclopædia Britannica.

Coffee, the Coffee Tree. ... There is but one Species. ... It seldom rises more than 16 or 18 Feet in height; the main stem grows upright; ..... the branches are produced horizontaly & opposite, crossing each other at every joint ..... The leaves also stand opposite & when fully grown are about 4 or 5 inches long, and two broad in the middle, decreasing toward each end ..... The fruit ... resembles a cherry. It grows in clusters ..... When it comes to be of a deep red, it is gathered for the mill ..... The mill is composed of two wooden Rollers, furnished with iron plates, 18 inches long, & 10 or 12 in diameter. These moveable rollers are made to approach a third, which is fixed, & which they call the chaps. Above the roller is a hopper in which they put the Coffee, from whence it falls between the rollers & the chops, where it is stripped of its first skin & divided into two parts, as may be seen by the form of it after it has undergone this operation ..... From this machine it falls into a brass sieve, where the skin drops between the wires, while the fruit slides over them into baskets placed ready to receive it; it is then thrown into a vessel full of water, where it soaks for one night & is afterwards thoroughly washed. When the whole is finished & well dried it is put into another machine, called the peeling mill. This is a wooden grinder turned vertically upon its trendle by a mule or horse. In passing over the Coffee it takes off the parchment which is nothing but a thin skin, that detaches itself from the berry in proportion as it grows dry. The parchment being removed, it

is

is taken out of this mill to be put into another, which is called the winnowing mill. This machine is provided with 4 pieces of tin fixed upon an axle, which is turned by a slave with considerable force, & the wind that is made by the motion of these plates clears the coffee of all the pellicles that are mixed with it. It is afterwards put upon a table, where the broken berries & any filth that may remain among them are separated by negroes, after which the Coffee is fit for sale.

The Coffee tree is cultivated in Arabia, Persia, the East Indies, the Isle of Bourbon, & several parts of America. It is also raised in botanic gardens in several parts of Europe... It delights particularly in hills & mountains, where its root is almost always dry, & its head frequently watered with gentle showers. It prefers a western aspect, and ploughed ground without any appearance of grass. The plants should be placed at 8 Feet distance from each other, & in holes 12 or 15 inches deep. If left to themselves, they would rise to the height of 16 or 18 feet, as already observed, but they are generally stinted to 5, for the convenience of gathering the fruit with the greater ease. Thus dwarfed they extend their branches so that they cover the whole spot round about them. They begin to yield fruit the 3d year, but are not in full bearing til the 5th. With the same infirmities that most other trees are subject to, these are likewise in danger of being destroyed by a worm or by the scorching rays of the sun. The hills, where the coffee trees are found, have generally a gravelly or chalky bottom. In the last it languishes for some time & then dies, in the former its root,

which

which seldom fail of striking between the stones, obtain nourishment & keep the tree alive & fruitful for 30 years. This is nearly the period for plants of the Coffee. tree. The proprietor, at the end of this period, not only finds himself without trees, but has his land reduced, that it is not fit for any kind of cultivre.....
..... Mr. Miller proposes some improvements in the method of cultivation [in the British Colonies.] According to him the trees are planted in too moist a soil, & the berries are gathered too soon. They ought, he says, be permitted to remain on the trees, til their skins are shrivelled & they fall from the trees when shaken. This will indeed greatly diminish their weight, but the value of the commodity will thereby be increased to more than double of that which is gathered sooner. In Arabia they always shake the berries off the trees spreading clothes to receive them, and only take such as readily fall at each time. Another cause [of the inferiority of the American to the Arabian Coffee] may be the method of drying the berries. They are, he says, very apt to imbibe moisture or the flavor of any thing placed near them..... Coffeeberries, Mr. M. directs should never be laid to dry in a house where Sugar is boiled or Rum distilled. When they are fully ripe, they should be shaken off, when the trees are perfectly dry & spread upon cloths in the sun to dry, carrying them every evening under cover..... When perfectly dry, they should have their outeskins beaten off, & then be packed carefully in cloths or bags three or four times double. —

The Coffee tree, when cultivated in European gardens, requires the assistance of a stove. It makes a fine appearance at all seasons

of the year, being an evergreen ..... It is propagated from the berries, but they must be planted immediately when gathered from the tree, for they lose their vegetative quality in a very short time..... The fresh berries may be planted in small pots, & plunged into a hot bed of tanner's bark. If the bed be of a proper temperature, the young plants will appear in a month's or 5 weeks time, & in 6 weeks more will be ready for transplanting into several pots. During Summer they must be frequently watered, but not in too great plenty, otherwise the roots will be apt to rot. The first sign of the plants being disordered is their leaves sweating out a clammy juice; after which they are over run with insects, which cannot be destroyed 'til the plants have recovered their health, so that on the first appearance of these insects the trees should be removed into fresh earth, & all possible care taken to recover them. The disorders incident to them, generally proceed from their having been put into pots too large, or from the earth about them being too stiff or overwatered. The most proper soil for them is that of a Kitchengarden, which is naturally loose, and not subject to bind, especially if it has constantly been well wrought and dunged.

20272

Jno Andrew Jackson

Andrew Jackson Esq.

Hermitage

near Nashville

Tenn.

Eh

	Eli Cherry vs. A Gibaud.	$226.25
	Same vs Same	318.81
	Same vs Same	962.94
	Same vs Same	1586.48
2 cases	James Nichol vs Same	$3,094.48

A Jackson Jr
& Timothy Dodson Jr
Secretys

appeals from the Circuit
to the Supreme Court
which meets in December

Le Sueur,

Dear Gen,

I applyd yesterday to the appeals taken by Howard and others from the Mem-randum Journals by the Clerk, they are all. The appeal. Cases from the Circuit Court to the Supream Court, I will try and ascertain if there is any other. Accounts &c

I expected to go up to day but could not get off will in a day or two. The Banks in Ohio. Have agreed and Pa Jersey now. That they will suspend. They will force all other up to a Sound standard in a short time with Respect to the Jersey Truly Yrs Peter Hagner

26274

7937

Genl Andrew Jackson

Hermitage

Genl Jackson

Hermitage June 6th 1837

Genl Jackson

Hermitage

June 6th 1837

Capt R Sprick

Sir

Upon recollection, the sum for the apprehension of Negroe was twenty dollars — forty dollars was the reward for two men

Your ob

Horace Grend

26276

Capt Robt Spriggs

Nashville

Gl. Greene's Letter

This is Referred to
My Executor, to
comply with the
request of the writer
herein regard to Genl.
Washington Checks-
Those Relics, are estee
=med by me as mementa
=oes, therefore, I make
this Reference—

A. J—

Executive Mansion
Washington
January 22nd 1867

26273

Ten

The lands in T 23. R 10. E there is about 1200 acres for which will take $10. per acre for accommodation first payment can be put off until 1863 and 1.2.3.4. years payments after 5. per interest date of sale interest from date of purchase

To go to these lands go off at Ashton and enquire way out. a Mr Kelly runs buses near and will show them. C. M. Allen

26278

Anderson thro' my. purchase 216. 218. 220.
222. 224. 230. & 232. Bryor purch
217. 219. 221. 223. 225. 229. 231 & 233 —

Bryor	Anderson	
217	216 —	Heirs
219	218 —	
221	220	
223	222	
225	224	
229	230	
231	232	
233.		

262879

22 S. 10 NE 1/4 S 11

r 1/4 —

1/2 S 15

262180

A list of the names of the following Defendants in a Suit in Chancery Andrew Jackson. vs.

them, towit, Norton Pryor, James Patton, Andrew Erwin, Joseph Anderson, Jesse Wharton, William Elum, John Vale, David Powells, Thomas Kindale, Joseph Carey, James Elum, John Jackson, Mathew Mackin, John McBride Stephen Boothe, William Weaver, William Finch, Jesse Davis, James Norvel, David Norvel, David Knox, John Ragsdale, William Peacock, John Bradford, Benjamin Bradford, Morley Harris, Jesse Farlan, Peter Furling, Josephus Erwin, Charles Withers, Thomas Crutcher, William McMahan, Edward Case, Boxter Ragsdale, Henry Carney, Barkley Martin, and Mate all Martin,,

~~Thomas B. Abbot~~

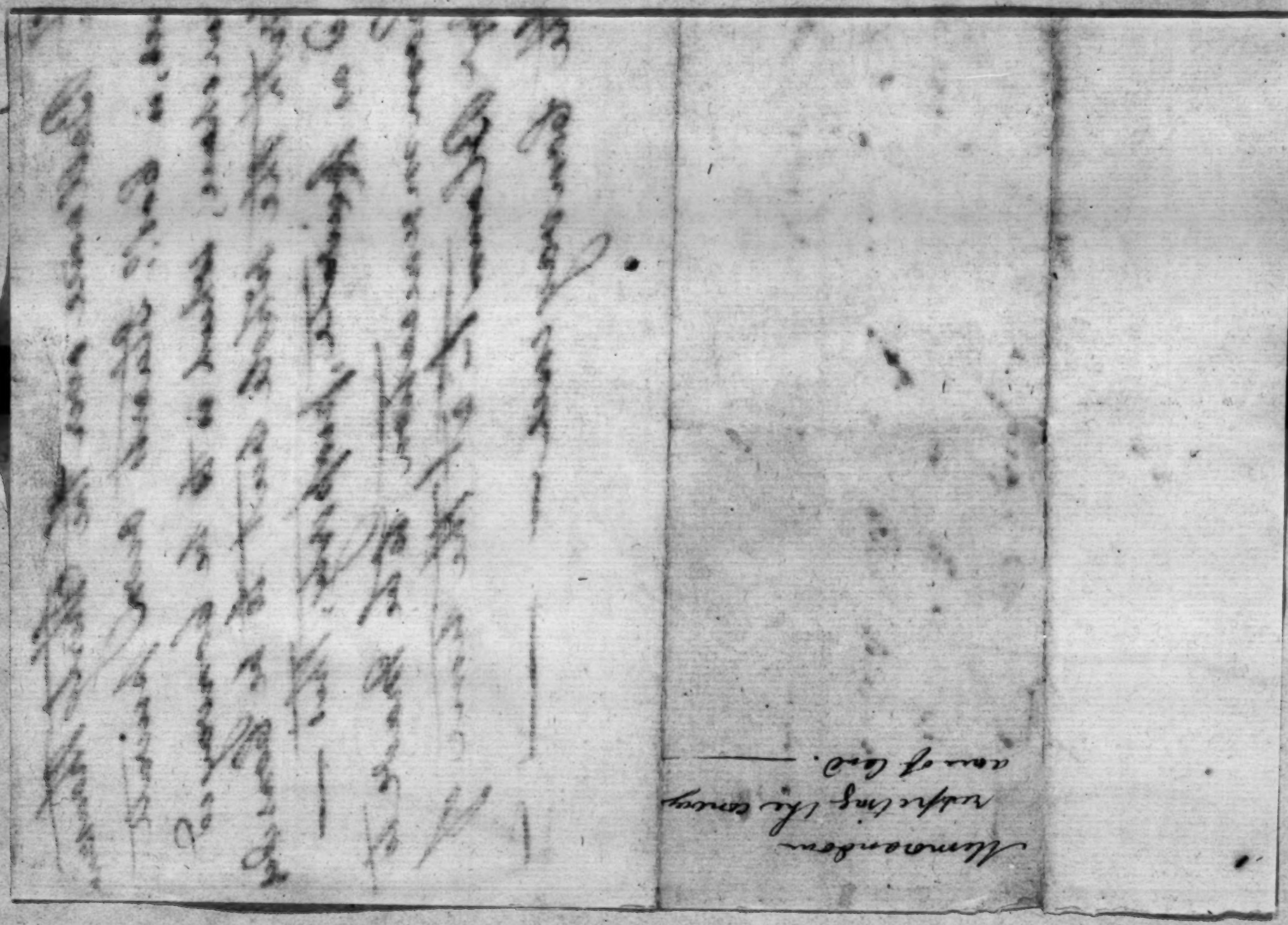
26281-6

8

Pr 2

The Ballance over the Thirty Thousand acres, is Col.o Stuarts own private purchase, which is to be conveyed with the whole but to be Considered as Private property, This — Communication to be Made to Mr Blount at the time of the Conveyance — — —

26287



Andrew Jackson

Original Bill

v

Andrew Erwin & others

Your Orator ~~would~~ by way of amendment to his said Original Bill would state that he is informed and principally by the answer of said Erwin & Patton and so charges the fact to be that the said Erwin & Patton have ~~also~~ sold & assigned parts of said tracts of land to sundry other persons that is to say out of Grant No. 217.

200 acres to David Sorrels, 200 acres to John Stephens
89 acres to John Nall, 100 acres to William Elam
165 acres to Morton Jones, 200 acres to Thomas Kindal

and out of Grants No. 217 & 232

200 acres to Joseph Carney, 100 acres to James Elam
640 acres to John Jackson, 400 acres to Wm S. Watterson
1000 acres to Thomas Pattons

and out of Grants No. 219

300 to Peter Garron, 100 acres to Jeremiah Barnes
120 acres to Wm Treader, 150 acres to Jacob Whitworth
250 acres to George Hill, 200 acres to Nathan Tiffle Texel
72 acres to Reuben Manley, 64 acres to Stephen Booths
90 acres to John F. Williams, 200 acres to John T. Williams
312 acres to Hilary Mosely,

Out of Grant No. 221.

400 acres to Reuben Kelly, 100 acres to Josephus Erwin
400 acres to Edwd. Hord, 100 acres to Vincent Smith
274 acres to George Newton, 1478 acres to Jeremiah Cleveland
100 acres to Elias Yates,

26288

Out of Grant No. 223.

450 acres to Saml & Wm McGee, 100 acres to Wm Tilford

107 acres to Washington C. Ballard, 100 acres to John Cowell

108 acres to Blan Mappin, 200 acres to Wm Carter

241 to Jeb. & Sanbury Payne, 100 acres to Nathal Lateman

450 acres to Fergus Hale, 244 acres to Wm McGee

64 acres to Jacob Cobb 175 acres to Wm Blanton

100 acres to Jeremiah Kimbro, 83 acres to Geo Blair

Out of Grant No. 225.

480 acres to James Patton, 400 acres to Stephen Cravin

200 acres to Robert Hannah, 100 acres to Ephraim Galiher

200 acres to Isaac Holmes

Out of Grant No. 231.

218 acres to Joseph Robbins, 230 acres to Nathaniel Payne

Out of Grant No. 231 & No. 253

320 acres to Geo Whitson, 200 acres to Thos Nesbell

187 acres to Willis Green, 218 acres to William Gribbs

500 acres to Samuel Vance

Out of Grant No. 232.

200 acres to John Rayborn, 277 acres to James Gibson Sr

118 acres to John Rayborn, 150 acres to John McBride

Out of Grant No. 233.

200 acres to John Davidson, 425 acres to Hugh Davidson

400 acres to John Stephens, 157 acres to Richard Elkins

200 acres to Abram Richard Shook

Out of Grant No 220

70 acres to Thomas Crutcher
274 acres to John Scott.

all of whom, who are not already made defendants, your orator prays they may be made defendants hereto. And because your orator cannot state the boundy of the lands so sold to them respectively as aforesaid, nor the number of acres of cleared land thereon, nor the length of time they have had possession, nor the amount of rents & profits your orator prays that they & each of them may set forth & discover upon each of those points. And your orator prays as in and by his original Bill he hath already prayed.

A Jackson

" Amanda Bell

A Erwin Keathley

Thomas H. Moseley
John Tilney
Andrew Davidson
John Stephens
George Story
John Chitwood
Jeremiah Harris
Peter Garner
Lodge S. Williams
Samuel Travers
Jacob Chilvers
Charles Hogue
George J. Hill
Peter Lane
James Dalton
Thomas Dalton
Edward Hall
George Newton
William Knott
David Agnew
John Scott
Thomas Smith
James Walker
John Walker
John Lovell
William McGee
Samuel Hogg
Hugh McCrary
Reuben Mosley
Stephen Booth
John Burns
Edward Brooke
Daniel Hanford
Willis Green

Thomas Partlow
Robert Wilson
Jeremiah Clanton
Reuben Neely
Simon Everett
Silas Yates
Peter Jones
Matthew Jones
Robert Hammock
Thomas Simmons
Solomon Gaff
William Hammock
Samuel Hammock
Thomas Jones
Matthew Solomon
Jacob Cable
William Stanton
Charles Williams
Charles Simmons
George Moore
Alan Maguire
Michael Davidson
Jeremiah Hembree
Daniel Chesnut
Henry Payne
Little Payne
Hugh Robbins
William Gibbs
James Cheek
Hugh Donaldson
John Cooke
George Chitwood
Isaac Holmes
John Donaldson

James Dallon ~~484~~ 486 ~~left~~ of Dallon & Louisa East
of which he conveyed to Joseph Canada & Caleb
& Dallon their heirs and land —

Ephraim B Galloway sold the same to Jesse
Chaffin —

Isaac Holmes bought 200 acres out of Grant 215
has sold 100 acres to Thomas Drake
Jesse Lewis bought of Pa & 200 acres of
Grant No 215 —

26291

216
224
218
230

The matter now in dispute respecting the
land Surveyed for Majr. Nelson is that
Edward Hickman in his life time located
as it is represented to me the very land that
Nelson took me, Upon my hearing of
Hickman's having a claim on the same
land I spoke to Mr. Thos Hickman to
in What manner he claim'd it,
he informed me that his Brother had locat
said land before his death but never
surv'd upon that I Began to run a line to
and Survey it as I might see Whether
he could find mine or note accordingly he appoin
ted me to meet at Clarksville on certain
day and to give Mr. Nelson Word to attend
accordingly Ladies, Robt Nelson in lieu of
his Brother Hickman and my Self met at the
day and place appointed Which time R. Nelson
Agent as We expected for his Brother John
Compared his location with Mr. Hickmans &
then and there gave up that Hickmans was the
Eldest, and particularly requested of Mr. Hick
man to be as favourable in Surveying as he
possibly could, as the land and the tract above

above and was afraid he would Sue upon that upon which Hickman agreed he would and bro'd the land but has not yet Obtained a grant upon that I applied to Mr Nelson to Make me Satisfaction for the Land I then gave up to said his Brother John Would give me Ouch Lands for it I Swore a go to Clarksville accordingly said When getting there he the said John and a gru to give me Some Hundred acres Choice of his Large Harpeth Tract which I agreed to take & went immediately and drawd a bond for him

[illegible] closing very Respectfully Humbly Suffild & Honest

Attorney

State of Tennessee
Sumner County ss

Henry Belcot complains of Richard Hogan in custody of the Sheriff &c in a plea of trespass on the Case for that whereas the said plaintiff now is a good, true, faithful and honest citizen of this State and as such hath always carried governed and behaved himself, and has always been taken held and reputed by his friends and neighbours and other good and worthy citizens of this State to be a man of good name fame credit and reputation and hath for all his life passed hitherto lived and continued free clear innocent and who unsuspected of and from all and all manner of theft, fraud deceit, and falshood and other such further crime; yet the said defendant well knowing the premises, but greatly envying the happy State and condition of the said plaintiff and contriving and maliciously intending to hurt injure, degrade and damnify the said plaintiff in his good name, fame credit and reputation

26293

Grant Nº 217 for 5000 acres lying on both sides of the middle fork of Duck River, beginning on the North bank of the said fork, where the upper line of a Survey made for — by virtue of an entry Nº 1661, crosses the said fork, running thence North 640 poles to a whiteoak, then East 833⅓ poles to a Walnut & beech, then South 960 poles crossing the said fork to a Stake, then West 833⅓ poles to a Stake, then North 320 poles crossing the said fork to the beginning.

Nº 219 for 5000 acres on both sides of the Wartrace fork of Duck River, beginning at a hickory and two dogwoods North East corner of a Survey made for — by virtue of an entry Nº 1677, from thence running North 1250 poles to an ash, thence West 640 poles crossing the said fork to a Stake, then South 1250 poles to a Stake in the upper boundary of the said Survey, thence East with the said boundary line 640 poles to the beginning

Nº 221 for 5000 acres on both sides of the middle fork of Duck River, beginning on the South bank of the said fork opposite the mouth of the Wartrace fork at a black Walnut, hickory and plumb tree and a flat Stone set up against the Walnut marked GB. DC. JP. JP. & JD. running thence North 840 poles, crossing the Wartrace fork four times to a forked Cherry tree, box elder & black walnut thence East 952 poles to a Stake, then South 840 poles crossing the Middle fork to a Stake, thence West 952 poles to the beginning

223 for 5000 acres on both sides of the South fork of Duck River, beginning on the bank of the

middle fork opposite the mouth of the Wallace fork, at a black walnut, hickory, & sumbelltree & stake set up against the walnut marked G.S. T6. T.P. S.R. & S.D. running from thence East 890 pole to a whiteoak, then South 894 poles crossing the said fork to a stake, thence West 894 poles to a State South East Corner of a Survey made for — by virtue of an entry 1657, thence North with the upper boundary of the said Survey 894 poles crossing the said fork to the beginning No. 224 for 5000 acres on both sides of the middle fork of Duck River, beginning on the north bank of the said fork where the upper line of a Survey made for — by virtue of an entry No. 1669 crossing the said fork running thence North 480 poles to a red oak, Then East 960 poles to a dogwood & hickory, Then South 833⅓ poles crossing the said fork to a stake, thence West 960 poles to a stake, thence North 353⅓ poles crossing the said fork to the beginning No. 225 for 5000 acres on both sides of Duck River, beginning on the north bank of said fork where the upper line of a Survey made for — by virtue of an entry 1670 crossing said fork running North 220 poles to a bush & ash thence East 552 poles to an ash crossing the said fork, thence South 840 poles to a stake thence West 552 poles to a stake, thence North 620 poles crossing the said fork to the beginning No. 229 for 5000 acres on both sides of the South fork of Duck River beginning on the north bank of the said fork where the upper line of a Survey made for — by virtue

of an entry of No. 1658 adjoining the said park running thence North 480 poles to a small walnut thence East 960 poles to a beech, thence South 833⅓ poles crossing the said park to a stake, thence west 960 poles to a stake, thence North 353⅓ poles crossing the said park to the beginning.

No. 231 for 5000 acres on both sides of the South fork of Duck River beginning on the South bank of said fork where the upper line of a Survey made for —— by virtue of an entry of No. 1669 crosses the same, Then South 320 poles to a beech, thence East 854 poles to a white oak thence North 854 poles crossing the said fork to a stake, thence west 854 poles to a stake, Then South 574 poles crossing the said fork to the beginning.

No 232 for 5000 acres on both sides of the middle fork of Duck River, beginning on the North bank of the said fork where the upper line of a Survey made for —— by Virtue of an entry of No 1668 crosses the said fork, running thence North 480 poles to a black walnut & ash, thence East 960 poles to a beech, Then South 833⅓ poles to a stake then west 960 poles to a stake, thence North 353⅓ poles, crossing the said fork to the beginning.

No. 233⅓ for 5000 acres on both sides of the South fork of Duck river, beginning on the South bank of the said fork where the upper line of a Survey made for —— by virtue of an entry of No. 1675 crosses the said fork, running from thence South 420 poles to a white oak, thence East

894 poles to a beech, thence E 894 poles
crossing the said fork to a stake, thence West
894 poles to a stake, thence South 494
poles crossing the said fork to the
beginning.

No 1.

Bill of Costs	$2770:85
O B Hays	150.00
Andrew Hays	50.00
Jas Walker	27.00
J. W Campbell	100.00
	$3097.85
Amt. paid Hays & Campbell	250.00
	$2847.85
deduct Darby's part	711.96¼
	2135.88¾
add the the whole amt. deducted	250.00
one half laid by Andrew	$2385.88¾
Jackson the other half by	$1192.94¼
James Jackson	1192.94¼
	check for 88.76
	$2770:85
1/3	1666.66⅔
Balance due the	$1104.18⅓

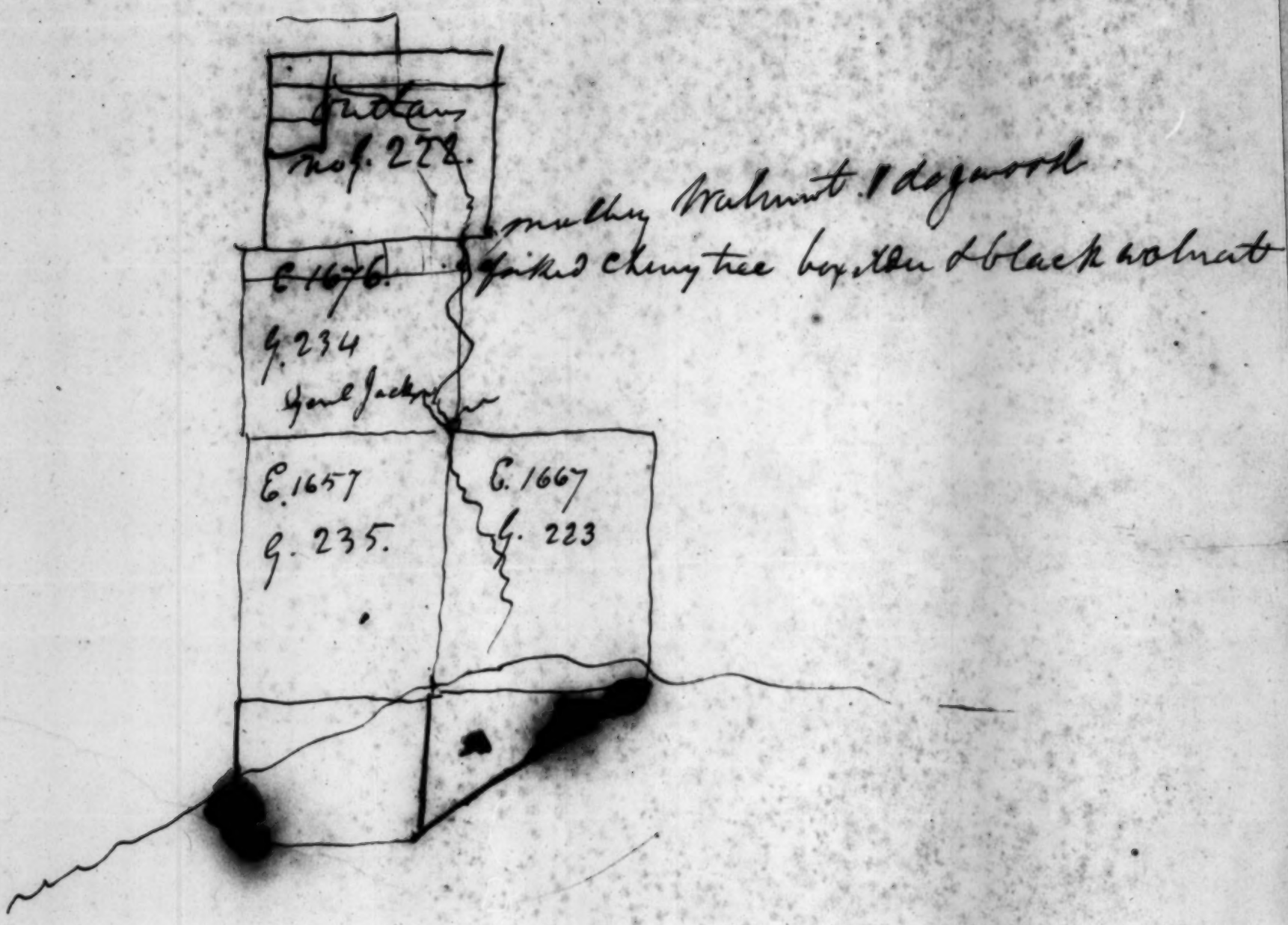
Clerk Pay Andrew Jackson

Memorandum
of the costs of
the suit N. J.
vs. Edwards thus
to be preserved

David Daniels, Joseph Earley
Josephus Ivonie, (Knows
person as Peter Fanling)
Chas Wilkerson alias
Wilkinson, Joseph Carney
alias Kerney) Thomas
Patton, Peter Garrow,
Jeremiah Burns,
Nathan Frizell,
Reuben Stanley, (
Hezekiah Boothe knows
a part of the lands in dispute
but he purchased more
than 640 acres)
John T. Williams, (Knows
nothing of John Mocks)
knows nothing of the next name
Edward Hord, Vincent
Smith, ~~George~~ Jeremiah
Cleveland, [redacted] Lemuel
Ogden. (Knows nothing of
W. C. Ball and) Wreathcutter,
Jacob Coble, Ephraim D.
Gallegher, A. Shook

26297

John
Joseph Corry
Wm Watterson
Solm Garran
Jeremiah Burry
Edward Hord
Vincent Smith
Saml Kay & Wm McGee
Wm McGee dead
Ephraim Galliger
Saml Mahony
John Rayborn
The Coatches
Sd to Joseph Ewin
the 1/2 to Wm Dickerson



640 acres pon outlaw to Jackson.

26298

Monday Morning

Dear Jack,

Ellen is very thankful for your kind offer to take her and Little Rachel up to the Springs the Master Mrs Jackson to let her Little Rachel go and the will take good Care of her

he have with the Horses Carriage Jim may Send go to Confirm the Report of Mrs Edwards,

Yours

Johnson Bury

Ellen will be ready on Tuesday or any time that may Suit your Convenience

Genl Jackson

Hermitage

Dear Gust, Thursday

Jacob Monson has not been in Sackville since the letter inclosed was sent down,

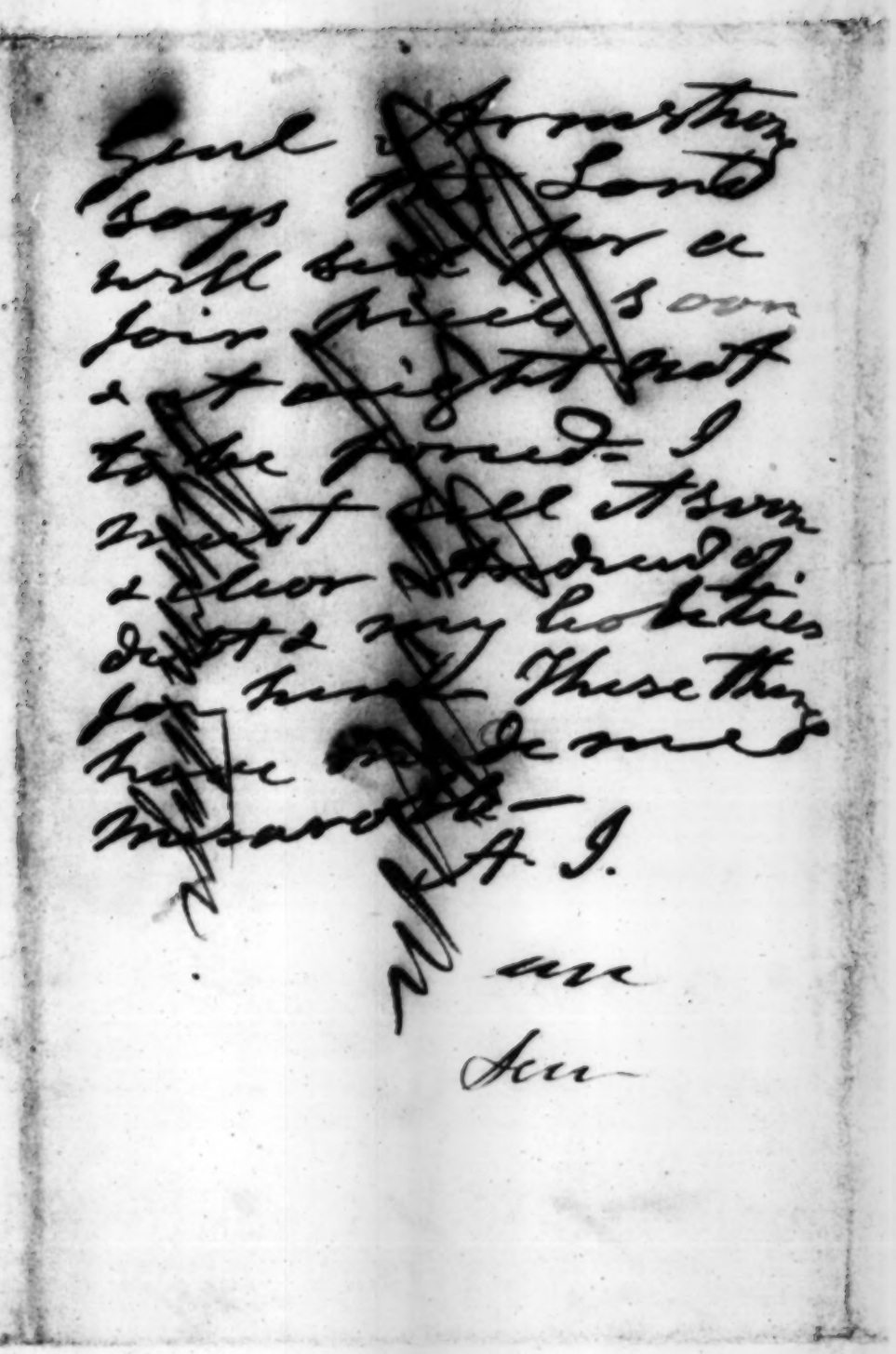
Mrs Lowe. This morning on the Clarksville Mr Nichols is very sick, Mr Foster has sent to town for Mr. Nichols to get his answer, he will write you fully. On the subject, such a place will suit me I think for a fair price of such. forced and pushed off. I am. Confident that she will and you. Ought not to be afraid unless you a little time and you will have. the. Sunday duty and. so a breathing spell?

My respects to Mrs Monson & family.

Yours Polk. Lotz. yesterday Smile over Carlos coming on. Smoother land

Yours.

J Monson Young



Memorandom for to Enter for the
Payment of Tax, for for. John Wadle Jun.
640 acres, Lying on a branch of Stones
River, including a cain break where Col°
James Robertson & the Scout under his Com
Incamped. Eat Their dinner, on Their return
on Sunday ——

26303

Bland

It is now night, & I am just returned from a visit to Mount Vernon - a spot rendered sacred by the residence & its former owner. Judge Washington was, unfortunately, not at home; but from Mr. Custis & the rest of the family, we received the kindest hospitality & friendship.

The scene is really a delightful one. By a gentle ascent you reach the summit of an eminence, which commands, on the one side, an extensive - & prospect, & overlooks, on the other, the majestic Potomac on the smooth bosom of which vessels & various descriptions are seen perpetually gliding. On that, stands the venerable dwelling of the patriarch of our Liberties - corresponding in its style, with the chaste plain & simple taste of him who planned it. A neat little flower garden, laid out, & trimmed with the utmost exactness, adorns one side of the house; & contrasts with the almost equally neat hot houses in which flourish the most beautiful & the choicest plants, affords a hobby relief to the solemn impressions produced by a view of the antiquated Mansion which it adjoins, & leads you insensibly into the most delightful reverie, in which you revere in imagination the manner in which the greatest & the best of men often the most busy & eventful life, retired into privacy & amused the evening of his days. Indeed, every thing you behold

26304

derives a thousandfold interest from its association with
with the memory of its venerable proprietor. All the
splendor of the most elegant architecture & the most
tasteful decorations can produce no such impression

From the Garden I want to visit a spot in
which are enclosing - scarcely a consoling emotion could
fill a place in my bosom. In a small vault at the
foot of the hill overgrown with cedar repose the bones
of the father of his country. Why is this so! must the
charge of ingratitude forever rest upon Republicks!

It is now several seasons since Congress solicited &
obtained from the Remains of him whose whole life
was devoted to his Country's service, in order that
some suitable testimonial of a nations respect might
be shewn them. The venerable widow who cherished them
as the most precious relict, sanctioned her widowed sirings
to a nation's wishes, & granted the request. Since then, a
thought the apparently warm interest they displayed had been
a studied mockery, Those remains have been permitted to
moulder in the "dark narrow cell" where they were at
first deposited. I perceive that the whole family are now
excited & hurt at it; not that they wish any splendid
national Mausoleum to preserve the remains of the who
is entombed in their hearts, but that having surrendered
their right to them, they no longer any power

She was got by my Ce tizen horse
whose sire was Stock holder-
his dam by Pocolet- his G-
dam by Tuckerton his G. G-
dam the opossum filly-
crooked neck dam was by the
Coolineom- her G. dam by
Bagdad- her G. G dam by Tuck-
=ton, (who from the first ~~colt~~ ~~stake~~ ever
=stake over the Northville course
first was won) her G. G. G. dam
the opossum filly- I have
placed the price of her and
her colt at the season of
four mares- the colt was
got by Major A. J. Donelsons
young horse that you are
acquainted with and to
whom I refer you for
his pedigree- he is thoroughbred- If you like the mare
and colt on the terms pro-
=posed well- if not then let
her be appraised by Major
A. J. D. I think her a valuable
mare-

26305

you like her, you will please
keep her; if not send her back
If you keep her then, you
will be pleased to put Mrs:
=mcon
to my own sylvanus, and
if he is not too much pressed
let him cover her on the
evening and next morning
I have sent food for them
and request the favour of
you to let the boys remain
with you all night.

I am very respectfully
your [illegible] obt. servt
A. J.

Crooked Neck,
pedigree
copy sent to Col
S. P. Chesthams

pidegree of the horses

The ~~[illegible]~~ sold by Archeed Jackson
to Bagymore Brown, sex years old This
Spring- is as follows- Her sire Stockholder
see his pidegree in Stud book- her dam
Deona, by virgineo- her sire Deonas
pidegree in full. boards

The brown mare nine yeer old This
Spring- her sire Bagdad Arabian-
see his pidegree- her dam by Jranston
from the first ~~[illegible]~~ stock on the Natchez
her grandam the Opossum Jelly- a

The Stud horse, a beateful boy about
sexteen hands heigth five yeers old
this Spring- his sire Crusader, ~~[illegible]~~
- see his pidegree Stud book-
his dam by the Arabian Bagdad-
grandam by Iranton, great grand
dam Opossum Jelly- has dam the
Arabian Bagdad
same as more above discribed-

26306

Pedigree of Blooded Stock raised by
Genl A Jackson Hermitage
Valued & sold to F. Davis Esq Miss.

No 1. A beautiful dark bay or brown filley
fine size, form, & action — Over 2 years old
Her Sire Membrino (& he by old American Eclipse)
Membrino's dam Grand Dutchess — owned by Genl
Irwine of Pa She produced Mahgo Betsies Membrino
all splendid runners (refer to Stud Book for his Pedigree Eclipse's)
(we have his Pedigree in full — & will send it)
The dam of No 1 Dicanna — by Virginian — her dam
by imported Knowsley — imported Lion — Medoc old
Celer Tristan Shandy — The Knowsley mare above produced
Rowlette — by Potomac — also the famous mare Sally Hughes
of Va Sister of Dicanna above —

Valued $800

No 2. A beautiful rich Sorrel Stud Colt — about 2 years old
Sire Membrino, and he by Eclipse — His dam
Flora Headam by Oscar — Grand dam by Pacolet
great grand dam Gohanna Mufti — Flora's Sire Arab
She by Sir Archie &c

Valued $800
Sold

No 3. A beautiful bay filley — 2 year old
Sire Pizarro raised by Genl Jackson — his Sire
old Stockholder by Sir Archie his dam by
Oscar &c Her dam a fine bay mare by imported
Bagdad — her dam by Pacolet — grand dam by Tuckahoe
great grand dam (the Coppedam filley — sold)

Valued $800

26307

Oakum 1
#520

No 5. Has a fine towel [illegible] 2 years
[illegible] 1 de
Eclipse

Cubes
#82

No 4- a Large & fine dark bay mare 8 years old-
Sire citizen Jr. & Stockholder & the by old Sir Archie
of Va. & Y. Headam Dianna - She is half
sister of the filley No 1 (on the Page) See her Pedigree -
She has a fine colt at her foot - Dropped early
this Spring Sired by Major A. Donelson's Stallion
old Mambrino that took the Colt race at
Nashville not long since - died out of
Lady Nashville a celebrated racer -
She is now stinted to imported Norman - & in
foal - * His dam by Pacolet - gran dam by Old Traveler
great gran dam by Old Spanish filley -

No 5 - A fine bright Sorrel Mare - 5 years old
Sire old Stockholder by Sir Archie of Va.
Her dam by Bear - gran dam by Pacolet - great
gran dam by old Traveler - She is prime -
Stinted in foal by imported Norman

I certify that the above Pedigrees are correct
and Subscribed by me -
Andrew Jackson

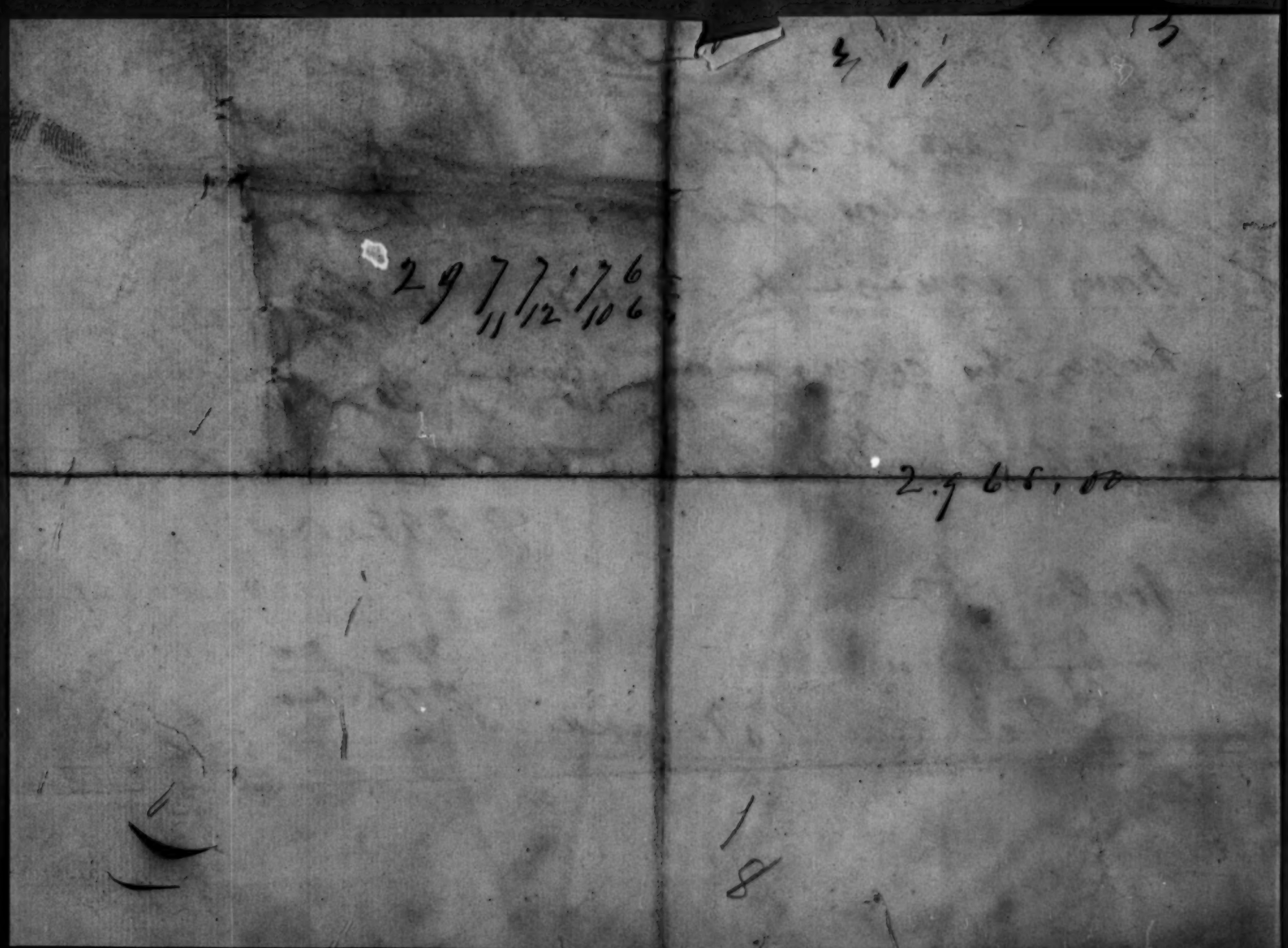
26308

A. Jackson Jun. to W. Nolan Jr

To amt. paid for carpet	$185.12
do. Dr. Jones	107.00
Bryan's carriage (for Trumpy)	35.00
Kelly's hire carriage (charge by carriage maker)	20.00
Cash paid Frank Taylor 1/2	1.00
	$348.00

Contra Cr.

By carriage sold	300.00
bal. due W. Nolan	$48.00



The receipt given to Messrs Johnson Rayburn & Co, includes their account against us,- the account of the Messrs Nichols, the sum due to Costal Dodson for his cotton, & Wm. Hay & Co. for all but Messrs Johnson & Co, they soon will take a check from them on Bank, & deliver our receipt with letter of advice to them- or if not convenient for them to give the check, take their receipted order to pay each of the accounts & get the accounts receipted on delivering the order upon Johnson & Co- The money for Dodson must be received by you or a check for it to the amount of Dodson Cotton say $ 6 36.27.

Andrew Jackson

A. Jackson jnr.-

26300

Memorandum for
A. Jackson for
A. J.

Andrew Jackson. to be paid to Steamer
James Woods by Mr. A. J..

11.114. lbs Plunder.	@ 40¢.	44. 45.
Loh. Plunder.		20. 00.
4 Horses		32. 00.
A. Jackson & Lady. 3 Cabin.		50. 00
Mr. Young. & 3 Children 3 Cabin.		50. 00.
4. Negroes in Cabin.		50. 00.
5. " on deck.		35. 00
		$281. 45
Cr By 5 ounces negro gold in cabin		4. 00
Ellis part $81. 45	to collect all	$277. 45

Rec'd part of full amount
from James Woods
H. N. Longworth Clk

26311

M. Kinnear & U.S. Watkins Ex. $ 107.13
Exec.rs in Whitworth's hands 125.00
232.13
due Theatre for ad. 50.00
282,13

26312

Monsieur Jackson.

Due to M.r Tissot

403 feet of large gutters and pipes at 20c the foot $ 80.60
80 ft of small gutters and pipes at 15c the foot. 12.-
A ball for the top of the house 3.50
a Sand-pan for the painter " 40

$ 96.50

Received as account $ 50 "

Remains $ 46=50

26313

My son,

The time is near at hand when your crop will be housed and you can devote attention to the improvement of your fences and the for mi- before I left you advised you to run a fence from the north east corner of the clover field along our line north to the corner of the woods then east with that line to the road leading to Lebanon to the dwelling house then forth with that line to its north boundry, then west leaving a lane to unite with the lane that runs to Saunders Jerry and adjoin the fence to that of Smiths hill on the west side of said lane. then at that line adjoining the fence there and then a lane on the north of our fence wide as the one now is between Mr Shute leaves Mr Shute a passage out west north of the Hermitage Road. I

26314

have now to advise how you can take in all the woodland bought of Capt Mosely and unite it with the Hunters Hill tract with the same convenience to the public as the road now runs This can be done by beginning a fence on Cumberland river where the line of the Hunters Hill tract leaves the same, running with that line until it intersects the corner of the 150 acre tract I bought of Captain Mosely, then east with that line to Thomas J. Donelson tract, then south leaving a lane between his fence and ours to the line of Winstons tract sold to D. J. Donelson, then west, leaving a lane between us & that tract, to the north west corner, then south, continuing the lane, to the south boundary of the Hunters Hill tract, then west leaving room for a lane to the corner of the fence, there down the fence to Nashville con The travellers going to Nashville can turn to the left, those to Saunders proceed through the lane as at present. the exterior fence, on the water side thus, you can divide the water by

interior division fences, so as to
give each division water, and
have a wood land pasture for our
stock to preserve the timber
so
The improvement for the South
ought to be by a fence running
south from my gate to Mrs Woods
line on the Northville road, thence
west along my line to the Lott bought
of Samuel Donelson to the fence
on Thomas Donelson Lott, I bot of
him, thence join Jones - a corner Woods
avenue from my gate to Mrs Woods
aforesaid neb[our]s & corner with the fence
west leaving a good & lane to
south east corner of the Lott bought
of Samuel Donelson, then west with
his line to the line of the Lott I bot
of Alexander Donelson to his
north west corner smoking a wood
road & long then South to the
The mouth of Stone river, conte=
=nuing the fence south, to the
south west corner of the Lott
bought of Thomas, and bot
the line of said tract to the fence
and there join the fences. This

26315

will direct our Road South and
west of the avenue leading direct
to Northville giving convenient
roads to all neighbours & Travellers,
to the church, or to Northville,
either by the mouth of Stones
woods or by the clover Bottom,
and be as convenient to us, and the
neighbourhood, will permit.
To melorate the whole will take
time and a large number of hails,
but having these improvements
in view, you ought to commence
your fences to complet it in
two winters. It is therefore submit-
ted to you, that you may give
the instructions to your Road Over-
seer, that he may have it executed
as soon as it can be done, having
due regard to a perfection for
accomplishing this fences,
this ensuing two winters. The fences
on them this Fall will all have to be
repaired & therefore ought to be with
an eye to this plan by the Authority
A. Jackson Jnr. Andrew Jackson

Dear Sir, When I wrote the northern hasty
scroll, I thought Gen. A. Jackson for
was going to Nashville tomorrow.
But we are needing a new overseer
& believing our Pork that prevents
him & Jane to be detected & effected
that I can do nothing to our secretly
would my pen—Dear, without of his
explanation you will not be
able to understand it. The order I
count for a road from Starkey Donelson
& Mr Bunderonts Cane, was just
got without any notice to me or
Mrs Wood or Albert G. Word. The morning
the jury met the Sheriff came by & gave
me notice I went with him & of them
viewing the ground—all concerned agreed
to what it should run cutting off to
about 40 acres of my land—it runs to
near on William Donelson's line & mine
to a certain point then thro my land
to Capt Dodson's & Mrs Woods land—
Major A. J. Donelson was selected to draw
the agreement which was done & all
signed it but S. Donelson—This writing
was to have been the verdict of the Jury &
returned by the foreman—I thought such
was the case but it was withheld by some
one, unknown to me & could not be found
Jane told Lotty it had found its way
into court—(This road was to be without any
claim of Damages from any) I write for you to do
Yours

26316

Thos Worthington Esqr
Att.o at Law
Nashville
Tennessee

Boy George —

M. G. Adam Jackson

Bought of S. Cantrell & Co.

Ap 6th Sugar 256 lbs nett a 22 ¢ 6th to Cant. $56.32 $57.19

Rec'd Payment in full

S. Cantrell & Co

Robt Lamkin

26317

Spring-

I hope before this reaches you Sarah will be safely delivered, and you the father of a beautiful babe- present my kind wishes to her & prayers for her safety - We are all in health here and all join in kind salutations to you, Sarah, Thomas & Emma - and all our connections

your affectionate father

Andrew Jackson

Andrew Jackson

26318

J. Cantrell &c.
Coll
$57.13

Dear Sir

We are ready for the struggle, Come
what may we have done our duty
well here, We have great odds to
Contend with, Money and the influence
and power of Country. States to be
the Gold and Slaves Nothing Unknown,
to Man. The Vote of Arkansas to
appear in the Next Congress
Majority of 40. Crayhead Counties
say that Gen Pickett will Come
to Jonesboro. which is. Much depends
on Gen. Hindman the day of Election
in. Starkville Money will be used by
the Whigs and Union that Many of Gen
Hindmans will be Scratched off and Forced off
by this Influence We are determined
to fight it Boldly & fearlessly and

Cousin on the Monday. We can lay track
for us. We have done our duty
In haste
Yours truly
R Armstrong

24320

Gent. La Mott

Armitage

6 127

Andreas Jackson.

Andreas Jackson[1] wurde geb. d. 15. März 1767. Sein Va-
ter, Andreas, der jüngste Sohn seiner Familie, wanderte wäh-
rend des Jahres 1765. von Irland nach Amerika aus, u. brach-
te 2. Söhne mit sich, Hugh u. Robert, beide sehr jung. Er lan-
dete in Charleston, in Süd-Carolina, u. erkaufte sich bald
darauf einen Strich Landes in dem damals sogenannten
Waxsaw Settlement, ungefähr 45. Meilen oberhalb Camden,
an welchem Orte der Held dieser Geschichte geb: wurde. Sein
Vater starb bald nach seiner Geburt, nachdem er ihrer Mutter
3. Söhne zur Versorgung hinterliess. Sie scheint eine rechtschaf-
fene Frau gewesen zu seyn, u. die schweren Pflichten, wel-
che ihr nun aufgelegt wurden, mit grosser Treue u. gutem
Erfolge ausgeübt zu haben. Aus den Ermahnungen ohne
Zweifel, die sie den jungen Gemüthern ihren Söhnen ein-
prägte, entsprang hauptsächlich jener feste Widerstand

26327

gegen brittische Tyrannei u. Unterdrückung, welches sie nachher so sehr auszeichnete. Oft erzählte sie in den Winterabenden die Leiden ihres Grosvaters bei der Belagerung von Carrickfergus, u. die Bedrückungen welche der Adel von Irland über die arbeitende Klasse ausübte, und prägte es ihnen als die erste Pflicht ein, wenn es die Noth erfordere, ihr Leben für die Vertheidigung u. Aufrechthaltung der natürlichen Rechte der Menschen aufzuopfern. Da sie blos ein kleines Vermögen von dem Vater ererbten, so war es nicht möglich, dass alle die Söhne eine kostspielige Erziehung erhalten konnten. Die 2. Aeltesten empfingen daher blos einen Unterricht in den Anfangsgründen ihrer Muttersprache in einer gewöhnlichen Landschule. Aber Andreas, der von seiner Mutter für den geistlichen Stand bestimmt war, wurde, nach einer blühenden Akademie am Waxsaw Meeting-House geschickt, worüber ein gewisser Herr Humphries die Aufsicht hatte. Hier wurde er zum Studium der todten Sprachen angehalten, und blieb da.

her bei, bis der Revolutionskrieg seine Verwüstungen auch in dieser Gegend von Süd-Carolina ausdehnte, und es nöthig machte, dass Jedyman sich bei der Amerikanischen Fahne einfand, u. entweder Schutz beim Feinde suchte oder sein Vaterland fliehen musste. Es war kein Mittelweg übrig, der langsame Ueberlegung erlaubte. Das natürliche Feuer seines Temparements, welches noch durch die Empfehlungen seiner Mutter erhöhet wurde, deren Gefühle bei dieser Gelegenheit nicht minder wie die seinigen aufgeregt waren, und noch die durch diese Empfindungen seiner Mutter erhöhet wurde, deren Gefühle bei dieser Gelegenheit nicht minder wie die seinigen aufgeregt waren, und noch die durch diese Empfindungen für die Freiheit aufgeregten Gefühle, welche in ihrem Umgange sein Gemüth früh eingesogen hatte, bestimmten ihn schnell zu den Schritte, den er zu nehmen hatte, und in dem zarten Alter von 14 Jahren eilte er in Begleitung seines Bruders Robert, nach dem amerikanischen Lager, u. trat thätig in den

Dienst seines Vaterlandes. Sein ältester Bruder der,
Robert nach dem Amerikanisch der vorher schon bei d
Armee eingetreten war, verlor sein Leben in der Schlach
von Stono durch die übermäßige Hitze u. Anstren-
gung des Tages.

Beide Brüder, Andreas u. Robert, waren zu die-
ser Zeit schon ziemlich gut mit den Handgriffen
des Exercizii ums bekannt geworden, u. hatten einen
Begriff von den verschiedenen Schwenkungen des
Feldes, da ihnen ihre Mutter erlaubt hatte, bei den
Uebungen und allgemeinen Musterungen der Nach-
barschaft gegenwärtig zu seyn —

Weil die Americaner sowohl wegen ihrer geringern
Anzahl als auch geringen Uebung im Kriegsdienste
sich mit der brittischen Armee im offenen Kampfe
nicht messen konnten, so hatten sie sich in das
Innere von Nord-Carolina zurückgezogen; allein
als sie vernahmen, daß Lord Cornwallis über die Yad-
kin gegangen, zogen sie sich in schmalen Detasche-

ments wieder nach ihrem Geburtsstaate zu-
rück. Bei ihrer Ankunft fanden sie Lord Rawdon
in Besitz von Camden u. die ganze umliegende
Gegend in einem Zustande von Zerstörung. Sobald
der brittische General vernahm, daß die Bewohner
von Waxsaw wieder zurück gekehrt seyen, schick-
te er den Major Coffin mit einem Trupp leichte
Dragoner, einer Compagnie Infanterie, u. einer
bedeutenden Anzahl Tories ab, um sie gefangen
zu nehmen und zu zernichten. Als die Einwohner
ihre Nähe vernahmen, bestimmten sie sich ohne
Zaudern das Waxsaw Meting Haus als einen
Platz der Zusammenkunft, um ihre zerstreute
Macht besser zu sammeln u. einen Operations-
Plan zu entwerfen. Ungefähr 40. derselben,
hatten sich an diese Stelle versammelt, als der
Feind nahte, welcher die Tories, gekleidet in der
gewöhnlichen Tracht des Landes, vor der Fronte
vorangehen liess, und so die kleine Schaar von

26323

Patrioten täuschte; welche dieselbe für Capitain
Nisbetts Compagnie hielten, die sie erwartet hat-
ten. 11. von ihnen wurden gefangen, die Uebri-
gen entgingen kaum der flucht, indem sie sich zer-
streuten u. in die Wälder verbargen. Unter denen,
die so entronnen, obgleich hart verfolgt, waren
A. Jackson u. sein Bruder, welche nach einer
geheimen und nahen Windung eines Baches
sich umwendeten, u. eine augenblickliche Ruhe
von der Gefahr fanden und für diese Nacht der
Verfolgung des Feindes entgiengen, jedoch da sie
den nächsten Tag nach einem benachbarten
Hause giengen, um sich etwas Essen zu verschaffen,
wurden sie gefangen genommen. Unter Wache ge-
stellt, erhielt Andreas in einem gebietrischen Tone
von einem brittischen Officier den Befehl, seine Stiefel
zu reinigen. Diesem Befehle sich widersetzend, er-
klärte er, dass er eine solche Behandlung erwarte,
wie ein Gefangener zu fordern, das Recht habe. —

v. Invoice Meeker Denman & Co	£	360	12	4
v. Smith & Brothers		50	6	2
v. I. Morrell & Son		56	15	10½ on 154 52
v. A. I. Fulton		96	15	10
v. McDonald and Ridgley		134	7	Deduct ¼ of Wine do — do. Tonnage
v. Seth Craig and Co		140	11	9 — not come to
v. Benj. & & John Comegys		124	16	9
v. John Mansel		10	14	6
v. Peter Willberger		69	15	3 Damaged and
v. Robey & Son		6	21	3 .2. Pudding Jars
v. Deadrick & Totam		50	7	10 Leron on Pew this
v. Frederick Warner		62	3	—
v. Elisha Fisher & Co		157	0	6
v. Wm. W. Smith		241	11	8
v. Richard Tylbout		31	5	6
v. Leonard & Co		26	1	3
v. Buckham & Bees		103	6	8 3/4
v. A. & J. Kennedy & Co		148	13	7 — 1 piece India Bag ¾ do — do — do —
v. Baggs & Davidson		373	6	9 — one chest cut 30
v. Cochran & Brothers		181	8	5 — 1 piece Book. Bag

Due Deadrick & Totam 9067 = 24 —

26325

½ on 15/-52

Deduct 1/4 of Linen not come to hand 4-10-4.
do - do Flannel do do do 3-3-9-
9-14-5
— not come to hand 2 Saddles — 5-12-6

Damaged - and 1 Dble Bag Coats Empty — 12/.
2. Pudding Cloths 2d Size Empty - - 3/2:
Linen on Deck — — 12:12.
This Sum returned - — — 62.5

Peace Jacket Trousers 49/9 Damaged } in all £2.16.9. To be returned—
do - do - do 33/9 - do
4 do - do - do 33/9 -
Cloak cost 30/ Empty — — — — 1-10-
Peace Bk. Trousers 70/ Damaged ——— 3.10- To be returned

26325

Memorandum
de Lade
for Pd 8.0

Office of Bank U. States,
Washington, 18

PAY to Mr. Justa —.

Eighty — — — — — dollars, 100

80 DOLLS. 100 Andrew Jackson

26326

Mem.ª Enquier of Maj.ʳ Martin If the Lands I purchased For the direct Tax have been Rescemd by the Owners (To Wit) 7000 Ac.ˢ on Obeys River Stokely Donelson the Reputed Owner 1000 Ac.ˢ on Salt Lick C.ᵏ D.ᵒ 640 on Spring C.ᵏ Andrew Jackson the Rep.ᵗᵈ Owner

You will get the Courses from the Office of the Register's Office

If you See Mr. Thomas I cannot Wait any Longer for the Money without Suffering greate Injurys

20327

Honored Sir

George has just arrived with the horses with which I am much pleased, and can assure you that I shall value him not less on account of his actual worth, than as having been raised by you and on your plantation. For your kind suggestions I thank you, and will attend to them.

I regret very much to inform you that our City has just been the theatre of a most distressing and cruel outrage; to relate the particulars of which is enough to pierce the heart. Last night a demon in human form attempted to commit a rape on an innocent little girl about ten years of age, such was her reluctance to his diabolical attempts upon her virtue, that he could only effect his hellish purpose upon her apparent corpse. The manner in which her body has been cut and mangled by this fiend is too horrid and disgusting to relate. The little victim cannot survive longer than tonight. The villain is now in Court undergoing his trial. May he receive the punishment his crimes so justly entitle him to. Receive in haste the truly yours &c

Genl A. Jackson — John O. Mahoon

26328

Mr. Bradford's
note on sheet
of the three Sold
iers Discrip-
tion Roll
showing the
Increase by
Recruits
Examined &
Countersigned

A:9.

Dr. Kelly's consumption Jacke
the blood from the lungs and
laborious breathing, stopping nigh
ch are caused by hard flabby
producing bleeding at the lungs
used by the blood returning fro
itis and gorging the lungs
the small vessels, when the
om the lungs & carried into its pro
ns equalising the circulation the lu
but overcharged so that nature
e making an effort to relieve
g bloodvessels, &c. or the lungs
the very blood that is needed in
of the body to give strength to
the lung & consequently instead o
ery part of the body & spoiling
stomony
26330

Dr Sir

I take the liberty of introducing to you my young friend Jno B Lapsley Esqr an Atty at Law of Elizabethtown Ky who visits Boston by reason of his respects to you before he leaves for home. He is a Nephew of the Rev Mr Lapsley but unlike him is a good democrat & child good service in his County in the late Election for the Presidency - I commend him to your polite attention & am with great respect

Your Obt Svt
Jno Bell
Nashville Tenn

To
Genl A Jackson
Hermitage
26330

Andrew. Jackson,
Hermitage
Armstrong

Iolands. Groceries 2nd Sent on by Robert Allen. 2 casks of
Sugar 1 Keg Tea. G. 1 Keg and 3 pieces. G. 1 Keg cop prop. G. 1 Keg
Pepper. G. 1 Keg Brimstone. G. Sent by George Hughes
1 Barrel Sugar L. 1 Barrel Ditto. G. 1 Keg Tobacco L. one
Ditto and piece L. 1 Keg B. Tea L. 1 Ditto cop prop L. 1 Ditto
pepper L. 1 Keg Ginger L. Sent on by David Freeman
1 Barrel Rum G. 1 Ditto. G. 1 Ditto L. 1 Ditto L. Logwood
five sticks 1.0.2. 1 case 6 bottles. L. 1 Ditto. D. —— 1 Keg
Brimstone D. 1 Ginger Do. 1 M Rosen. D. 1 Box chocolate
D. 1 Barrel Sugar and pt L. 1 Do Do Davidson. 1 Barrel Do Do D.
Queens Wore 1 pr Barrel Do D. D. 1 Bahia Tea. D. 1. 1 Keg Raisins D.

Morelli Sons. 2nd 3 crates. 1.

E Fishers Hardware & Hats, 2nd. 2 Fr Steel 1 Box hats.
1½ Dozen Jersey pans 1 Bundle Scythe.
Blades. 1 Barrel, G. 1 Keg. L. 1 Box hats 1½ Doz Spade 2 beam Scales
1 Keg hardware G.

John Smith & Son. Irish Linnen &c. 2 Trunks on packett.

Saml Wheeler. Cards 3 Boxes. 2nd. Sent on as waggons.

Coonrods Stationary. 4 Boxes. packett.

Saml Carswells. Boots & Shoes. 2nd. 1 Bale on packett.

Richards Markett Steel. Nails. on packet. 18 Bags.

Darrach. Hats. 3 trunks, on packett.

3 Craigs Co. Saddlery. 1 Box. L. 2nd 2 Boxes. G. L. and ½ box sent on packett.

Backhouse & Iues. 3 Trunks 3 Bales of Blankets, and 4 Bales cloth
1 Bale in warehouse 2nd 1 Bale sent by Green sent on as waggons

Mutrie Denmark & Co.
Boggs & Davidson.
T. Jackson 2nd
} Kelly Hats 3 trunks

26331

65 = 10

66 - 35

3 - 50

69 - 85

Memorandom
of the places at
which goods are

Sir Please pay Andrew Jackson Esq the sum of
one Hundred & twenty six Pounds the amount
of a judgment you obtained against the Exec-
tors of Maj Evans for me as acting Attorney
for Capt John Broadrick and his Receipt shall
be Vallied by Your
Joshua Hadley
The Hon
Robert Williams
26333

Mr. Magill

Sir, your note of the instant has
been rec'd, contents duly noted. There is
no necessity to have the note alluded to
protested to make us liable, should the
obligors prove unavailably insolvent—
The obligors are now quite solvent, and there
must be no delay take place in collecting this
debt, to make us ultimately liable. When
Mr. Stockly Donelson will not accept of
the liberal proposal you have made to
him to give the obligors time on paying the
interest, you may rely on it he intends to
evade paying this debt— Therefore if indulgence
is given it must be on the responsibility of the
obligors— please present our kind Regards to
your mother &. believe us to be your friends
+ Jackson pr. Sec
26333

Hadley

Ordered

General Jackson,

will allow me to introduce to him my young friend D. W. King of South Ala. Mr. King is here on a Visit of a few days, it would afford me much pleasure to accompany him to the Hermitage, but my business will not allow me to leave town to day.

With due respects

Yours &c

Jno. N. Eskelman.

Nashville 7th Inst.

P.S. We had no Mails last coming east of Louisville —

To

Gen.l Andrew Jackson

President of the United States

Wash.n City

Dr Sir

Charlotte has been over twice and now has a paper from you to get a certificate that she had not absconded her master and mistress in my house: In Justice to Charlotte then I have to say she has never said aught against any of your family — we have no reason to doubt her entire fidelity and respect for you & yours, — & I will further add your servants would not be allowed to speak otherwise than respectfull in the presence of my family — Although Charlotte has only a pass — yet the statement of the importance to her of this paper, has induced me to write this for her —

Stockly Donaldson

2633d

To Gen Andrew Jackson
Hermitage —

Wm. S. Donelson volunteer
on the Florida Expedition
has not been speaking
well of his conduct to
some of his family —
A. J.

[illegible] of that produce will range
low throughout the season.
With a thousand good wishes for your health &
happiness and for the triumph and success of
the good & glorious cause of Democracy, Believe
us, Dear Sir, always very truly & respectfully
Your sincere friends & obt. servts
J. B. Hamtramck & Co
per J. B. Hamtramck

P.S. Our Cotton fields are now infested with the worms & caterpillars this will no doubt reduce our crops

26337

General Jackson will be pleased to make
Enquiry relative to the Circumstances which
have come to light relative to the murder
of Mr Sam. Chew who was killed about
3 yrs ago in the Neighbourhood of Fork
Rapids - he will please to address the
Communication to Benjamin Galloway
Washington County Maryland

26339

Mr Galloway's
Memorandum

Messrs Buckham & Rees

Gentlemen

Messrs I have just been favoured
with a View of Stothart and Starkeys Letter to
Wm Thomas Watson of the 23d. of June last
on the subject of a claim against the firm
of Jackson Watson & Co- I wrote you
a long time since on this subject, stating
that if you would send on our Note which
I am confident from the Payments
that have been made and the Receipts that
Jackson & Stuttmans holds for Payments
made you on behalf of the firm of
Jackson Watson & Co- and direct your
agent to come to a fair Settlement with
us, that if there was a ballance, it should be
paid in nine hours afterwards- from the
Letter of Messrs Stothart and Starkey I see
alluded to I observe a threat of an attachment
against Mr Watson unless the ballance which
you claim should be immediately paid-
after the advice that on a fair Adjustment of the
affairs of Jackson Watson & Co, if any ballance

should be due It should be paid immediately
It does not carry with it the appearance of Justice
or Justness, to detain our Note Thirteen Mo
you will attach, and refuse to come to a
fair adjustment of the matter— Whenever
you look at the note, and the payments
that have been made thereon, you will
see that it is over paid— but you claim
for cash advanced I would be glad to—
know at what time you advanced cash
you say for carriages— I see from Mr Boyd
in Philadelphia Spring 1803 $350- in the same
Spring in Pittsburgh 29th of May $132, from the
William Meeker at Pittsburgh the same
time $51/2 all which sums, I think I have fully
paid, and if in this I am Mistaken on a fair
adjustment with any agent you may think
proper to appoint in Nashville I am still
willing to pay all and any of any ballance
that may be due— and in short, I am fully
of the opinion that the firm of Jackson
Watson & Co does not owe a cent in Phila
delphia, but on a fair settlement and the
production of the note of Jackson Watson
& Co, should there be a ballance, it shall be

=mediately be paid— Should you prefer pursuing a different plan by attachment, you can do so, and I will try and defend the suit— But this is a mode of proceeding, that is seldom resorted to by men who wish nothing but Justice If you have a just claim against Jackson Watson & Co— why not submit it to the investigation of a settlement, under the inspection of your agent here, and why do you detain the Note of Jackson Watson & Co, that long since has been fully paid and which long since I have requested to be forwarded— stating at the same time that on an examination of the transaction between Jackson Watson & Co— and you that if any ballance should be due that I would, immediately pay it— I have only to add, that if you are not contented with this mode and favor made of settling the business you must pursue any other that you think proper I am bound for the payment of the debt due from Jackson Watson & Co, for the goods Bot of your house in the Spring 1803 and all I ever wished was that it might be, adjusted, my Note delivered up the ballance if any

that might be due a suspected, and as soon as that was done to close our whole transaction

But if you are determined to try to draw from me that is not justly due, you will bring suit, and I will defend it — But on the other hand if justice is done what you want and on our note to any person in Nashville, with authority to examine the accounts & payments, and if there is a balance in your favour it shall be paid — ~~and that as soon as~~ this is expressly intended as ~~a~~ def I am Gentlemen

yr. Mo. ob. Serv.

Andrew Jackson

Copy of Letter
Andrew Jackson
Dec. 1833
Dallas Collection

Lewis H. Jackson State Treasury Keys
for the Year 1841 in — $39-90
do for 1842 — in " 38.50
Total Due and Paid $78.40

26361-2

The Church To
William Donlson Dr
1350 feet flooring plank at
$1.50 — — — $19.75
150 feet Cherry — 04. 6.00
$25.75

26343

NESSEE—DAVIDSON COUNTY, 184

f his State and County Taxes for the year 184

Sheriff and Collector

Genl. Jackson

Va. Dr. to Hannas. Bill.

To. 1/2 half of the travelling expenses from
Nashville to Milton $ 28.62 3/4 — $ 14.22

" Mine & Mr Samuels expenses to Petersby
on your business exclusively — $ 14.75

" Cash. Paid Parrish the Jaolers bill — 146.80

" 1 pr Shoes & locks for Tom. 1.50
1 Blanket — 1.75 3.25

" My Expt. to Norfolk & while detained there — 19.75

" Mr Samuels Expt. from Petersburg with Tom. — 9.00

" 9 days Mr S. was employed to P. Black at 3/4 — 6.75

" Cash paid for a horse for Tom .. 50.00
Saddle & bridle — 7.50 59.00
Shoeing the horse — 1.50

" Fr. for pr pantaloons & another pr of shoes
for Tom at Milton — 2.12 1/2

Fwd — $ 275.14 1/2

26344

	To Amt. Carried forw.d	$ 275.14½
To Cash paid Tom's Expr.s from Nelson.		14.41
" Your proportion of My exps. from Millers home	$ 27.57½	13.78½
		$303.33½

Contra Cr.

By Cash Rec.d of you at Nashville.		
in Tennessee Money	$ 50.00	
By Eastern. do	150.00	200.00
		$103.33½

The above balance was advanced in eastern Money.

Expenses to Capt. Innis with.		Jas. L. Hannal
Your Mare and Sack to Nash. 6.00		$ 3.37½
(Few Days)		$106.71

Genl Jackson

Dear Sir Fort Blount.

By Mr. Dillon I accept your
polite. I have Blankets up this
far but out Back to your house
this Evening. Sister Jackson and all
were well when I left there and anxious
to get Back. I owe thanks you to
write me, by the first Opportunity
your friendly advice, I now and
Continually want some New an
ecdotes, seems to be amusing me
of a singular Nature. I forbear
to mention. I have no doubt but
some other Judgements will be the
Court Martial against me, and
Perhaps the Executioner follow me
hear; So that the first Plan must
in the end be Pursued, I wish to
See you Return. Mr. Dillon goes
on to North Carolinia undertakes
some Business — Pray if you hear
any thing from Col. Glasgow and
Mrs Donelson. acquaint me therewith
I shall endeavour to see My Sister
to Morrow evening — yours and hers
unbounded friendships, will forever be
forgotten, whilst I hear on earth I have
I have No News to write you at

friends are well.

I am with all Esteem
your Most Obt Servt
Stockley Donelson

The Honble A. Jackson

My Dear Doctr

Inclose you herewith a copy of the certificate of the Broker in his town stating the exchange which was made of the money received upon your check — It is done for your satisfaction & to inform you that there is a balance due in United States paper, for which I am accountable & send Carleton, of 100 (after note) upon the 90 S discounted —— 85.12.

$ 185.12 United States

Yo D. Butler
on the subject of
his check —
copy

26347

A. J. to Major Bowker Dr.
$1100, Interest 22d June 1837 to 31 years 66
Principle & interest = $1186 —

1100 —

A. J. Dr to Inogen J. Bowker —
Short loan June
22d 1837 — $1100 —
Add eight years
interest 6 per ct — 528 —
June 1839 — borrowed — 104 —
Six years interest — 36 —
Money borrowed
with the legal
interest to 22d June
1845 — 1764

old negro, Bob aged 4th Oct
February 1840 at $800 — 800 —
on credit of 4 months —
Say five years interest — 240 —
Deduct 2 colts & 1 sow 2804 —
formerly sold for — 1750 —
sacrafice — worth
more than the debt — 1054 —

Jerry aged 12 July
$1100 for 8 years
is 1056 — add
$1000 for 2056 —
for 6 years interest
of 12 per ct — 172 —
2228 —
Negro $800 —
interest
5 years — 240
1040 — 1040
3268 —
1750 —
1518 —

Bailey Family
of 4 likely children
had cost one with
two $2[illegible] each that
worth [illegible]
[illegible] sacrafice
interest on the
1 year 4 mo. — $262 — 762
1756 —

Deduct interest on this
sum for 1 year 4 months
since sold — which is 172 —
& balance on former
acct $1256 — how knowing
as I do that Inskeep
a just termination
the debt, but to

26348

~~2000~~ 1100 — 6 years
40 — 4 — 12
13200
800 6
12 792
9600 1892 —
384 160 —
1184 — 2052 —
2152 — 1280 — 800
3336 — 3332 — 12
1700 9600
1636 — Backe 480
1700 1260 —

For the accommodation
of J. A. Jackson pro d
Major Baker — Any
proposition is just —
doing or pile justice
to major Baker, and
the $1040 — a premium
on his money, and on
his old resolve way back
a premium of Eight
four hundred dollars
Yes or that on your part
Justice requires

64872

Rec'd the forty dollars
inclosed A. G. Duvall
Genl L. Coffee

Genl. Coffee
Washington
City

Genl Andrew Jackson.

This moment received yours. you state that Genl Hays' affidavit is sent for & will answer before 3 oclock P.M. If he states on oath that the cotton was not sent as his. to New Orleans. Or that the cotton was mine. by delivery from Genl Jackson. I agree to give a credit on the Mortgage for the amount of the bill for which the cotton was sold at New Orleans. But on condition that I have a decree for the ballance due on the Mortgage without delay or further hindrance

I have a receipt for the amount of Robertsons bond and also agree that this be audited & expect it to be produced If there is any mistake in it I wish it to be rectified. I think it includes the principle & interest up to the time I received it, or up to the time that Peter Childress paid me the money for Genl Robertson. If there is a mistake either way I wish it rectified

I had thought that the conveyance made for the land on Stones River or Stewarts Creek was for two hundred acres, however the conveyance will shew. I am willing to make a conveyance for whatever was formerly conveyed immediately upon seeing the first conveyance, if it is consented to the decree can be made immediately.

26350

I believe I have a note of the amount
of Robertsons bond in an account rendered by
you to Sam[l] Jackson. I do not now
remember the precise time of recovery it
from Bays. but I can soon ascertain it. This affair is made to
rest on and to the suit. believing from the
information I have that the money will
be as soon got from the Bill as Brown & to
await a litigated determination of this suit

Yr H Servt
John McNairy

Genl. Thos. Jackson
Nash.

[M. J.]

1814

My Love This is enclosed to Col. Robert Butler to be delivered to you, When I wrote you last such was the appearances, that I flattered myself that I should have the pleasure of seeing you shortly— from information brought me through a confidential channel. It is uncertain when I can return— It will require every exertion to counteract the intrigues of the enemy with the Indians, and to keep an equal number of Indians to combat them Indians in the field— It is an old adage how true I cannot say in the present instance that the darkest hour of all the night is just before day— nothing but peace negotiated by our commissioners can save this quarter from the ravages of war— Whenever I can see the real intended Point, at which the enemy may to make the first blow, I can form a better Judgment, In the mean time I pray you be calm & trust to that superintending being who has protected and saved me in the midst of so many dangers, and keep my sweet Wife & dear Son for me & you tenderly adieu for the present

Andrew Jackson

Mrs Rachel Jackson

Hermitage

Tennessee

[illegible]

My Dear Husband,

I wished to write this
[illegible] while my horses were
[illegible] by reason of carting
the wood & coal. I shall
[illegible] on Saturday, and hope to
have on Thursday evening, I
thank you, after receive this letter
[illegible] to order your meet me with the
carriage horses at Lisbon on
Thursday by noon. My horses
are much crippled, all the front feet
are tender & nearly all broke
[illegible] the quarters & nearly all broke
[illegible] I understand the roads [illegible] are
bad before the frost for 20 days hence
[illegible] letter will be, & some time
in torrents. The roads are very stone
to the Lock-keeper carriage [illegible] to
every Day. Something to mend [illegible]
horses

Shoes cost twelve [illegible] horses one left
no hoof to [illegible]

We are all enjoying
[illegible] health
since I left the city - yesterday
caught a cold which
the cough
& the two
and let Emeline
are about prosperous
confined to the
affectionate father

Andrew Jackson

A. Jackson Jr.

P.S. Should this reach you in time
to send the horse to Lebanon
Andrew Jackson
he is anxious to get
from there
steals this A. J.

Jno A. Andrew Jackson
Clifty, White Co. Tenn
1st Regt.

Al Jackson Esqr. Jr.
Hermitage near
the fountain of
health- Davidson
County. Tennessee

My dear Son Andrew.

Being a long distance from you
& your Mother, and being very
for your well fare, & that of Cattle & Stuff belong
I write you. I leave in mind the promise
you made me when leaving you, that
you would be attentive to your education
& carefully attend to the wants & wishes
of your Mother, that you would not leave
her on any occasion without her consent
& knowledge, have you my dear Son com
plied with this promise to me, I hope you
have, for nothing would be so painfull
to me, as to be leave you would
by the ~~perfect~~ your promise on any occasion.
never promise to do any thing without
due reflection & when you make a pro
mise never fail to execute it. Never
on any occasion whatever depart from
the truth, be just to all, learn your
Book, become well informed, and you
will be esteemed by all. Many enquir
ies have been made after you here

Mr Crowningshield and his daughters are
here, do you recollect them, they have
enquired affectionately after you & your
Mother, & request to be affectionately re-
=membered to you both - I have told them
I will bring you on here if I can next
fall, I hope you will therefore be atten-
=tive to your Book, & progress in your
Studies, that you can shine as a remember
as well as any of your age - Tell my dear
little Hutchings, that this letter & the ad-
=ress given is intended for him as
well as yourself, & I hope you both will
attend to & pursue it - I wish you to
answer this letter - present me affec-
=tionately to your Mother & Father your
Cousin A. Donelson - Tell him I have
not rec'd any letter from him yet -
& tell Hutchings I wish him to write
me also - I am your affectionate
Papa.

Andrew Jackson

Master Andrew Jackson. D.

1

Porter A. Jackson D.

Conditions of reconciliation, Between Mr George M. Deaderick, and his Lady Mrs Mary Deaderick. 1845.

Mrs Mary Deaderick, do Solemnly agree and promise; that She will live a chaste and upright life, and that on no entrance will She deviate from Virtue prudence and discretion She further promises to be a duti, full and obedient wife to George M. Deaderick— and that She will not resort to the house of him the said George M. Deaderick, any person or persons whatever, without first knowing, whether such entertain will be agreable to him the said George— and lastly doth agree and promise, that She will not resort, or visit any ~~private~~ of fremblies private dance or entertainment, without first obtaining his approbation and consent— and the said George M. Deaderick on his part, do most Solemnly promise and agree, that his conduct towards his Lady Mrs Mary— Deaderick, shall be Strictly, and uniformly upright— and further does engage, that he will not debar her from previleges that are proper for a Virtuous, prudent and obedient wife to possess and enjoy— to all of which things we promise and agree— and have hereunto Set our hands in the presence of our Mutual friend—

First—

Andrew Jackson

John Mac

George M Deaderick

Mary Deaderick

[N. C.]

Mr Stones report, The enquiry submitted to
Committee-

The [illegible] Fact of 60 Indians Bounty- The Jobbhood of his
being honourably acquitted, proven from the
record- Why this Jobbhood was introduced
a present from fear of the report- to Coerse
a charge against Genl Gaines- and Neglect
of duty in the Genl Govt in not returning the Property
charged on Bounty by me to the Indians employed-
In all Indian wars, The Indians are employed-
as early as Generals Compaign Colbert
Volunteered his services, marched with a
company of Chickasaws, rendered his Ser
vice, was accepted, & for this and other services
was presented by the immortal Washington
with a Brigade Genl Commission which he
holds + The last war was employed on New York
& on the Northern Frontiers See Porters Genl
Order Niles Register Vol 6- page on the South
by President Madisons instructions
The Indians were to be paid as the Muskogees the
Cherokees Creeks, Chickasaws & Choctaws organ
ized & employed in the 1814 Muster & paid by there agents
since the 4th of March 1815 & If there it was
right to employ pay & breast them by the
immortal Washington, the Virtuous Ma
jor Person it must be equally so under Mr
Monroe- Refer to Mr Madisons Instructions
to employ all the Indians! These Indians were
paid after the date 4th of March 18[illegible]- by what
authority was those Indians raised; who there
more power Vested under the Constitution (for
you say there was no Law for it since 1796) in Mr
Madison, than President Monroe- and why
[illegible] not Government upon the Public
[illegible]

Creeks & Choctaws, illegally as he would oblige called out by Mr Madison — is for him to account

= In opposing Genl Gaines to the Command of The 7th Mil. Department I gave him the same powers to call on the Executives of the States for auxiliary aid as I had, and of course on the event of an Indian war Mr Madisons instruction to call on the friendly Indians had not been revoked, but when I was ordered to assume the command at Ft Stoddert was authorised to accept the Volunteers of the Cherokees, and of course I had no doubt but Genl Gaines had a right to call for the Indians under my order for such as to assume the command of 7th Dept of such fresh instructions —

=

Report say I levied this army from Tennessee & Kentucky by private letters — Not true I made no appeal to Kentucky — see Gadsden Deposition Why is this falsehood stated — The Committee of Senate in their report charges me in raising those troops without the knowledge or consent of the Governor of Tennessee & make a high sounding charge of breach of the constitution — knowing by documents appended to my answer to prove the falsity of this charge It is now falsely pretended by the Senators that I violated the prerogatives of the Governor of Tennessee — Gadsden shews that this is false & Capt Crutchenden hearing Volunteers were wanting & raised a company —

=

That by agreement with Genl Jackson the Lt Colo & Major was added — What a tissue of falsehood concerning is this — See Dyer & Williams statement & Col Hagners & Gadsden Deposition & see how this is, I wanted those services — & the [illegible] of these — for [illegible]

[N. C.]

the organization how they had on 1814 — Inflict
organize yourselves or your please at wife
rest with the Government — what would
rest with the Government — whether it would
approve this organization and pay these corps
of officers — if Government did not was there
any agreement that I or Board either for
them pay or the Government would pay
them. — if the Government had their ser=
vices, it had the option to approve or disprove
this addition, but I take where is the crime
or impropriety, if had been the organi=
zation under the act of Congress, and under
which these very men had been organized
the tendered the benefical efforts to their
country & were willing to expose the pay
for the benefit of their country, if
that country disapproved, neither them
to urgent the disgrace would consequence
that might happen without this addition

Gen. Pinckney to Secretary
the State Respecting
Seminole War

Orders to
Gaines

Remark on Major Lewis's Letter respecting Govr Cos^p's communication with regard to my private feelings towards Mr^s & Mr^s Paget & Major Lewis as a father.

Govr Cos^p was one of my Cabinet & Counsellors, first he did know, that all the information we had on the subject of the Government of France taking the responsibility from Mr^s Paget of putting the Duke de Richelieu's letter was considered to thro the British Government could not be used— Governor Cos^p further knew that the French Government had proposed thro the arbiter the British Government that the old measures & charges withdrawn should not be again sent to renew our diplomatic relations, and that we had acceded to this proposition. all this he did know & how could he know it from his engineers of me that I had the kindest feelings indeed duely to you Mr^s & Mr^s. Paget, and he did know that if Mr^s Paget was sent back it was in contemplation of the agreement between the two Governments, and if he did present himself at Court he would be with an authority from the King declaring that he was disbelieving the Duke de Richelieu's letter was by express orders of his Government. having Govr Cos^p told you all this he did well, but this was confidential, and I have already told you my surprise of being told as the Cabinet that this confidential conversation had with the Govr had been laid before the King as a compliment to you Mr^s Paget was sent here

I have never blamed Mr Poyet, nor have
I you for your attachment to your chil-
dren, but I never can but blame Gov. Coffin for
not giving you the real situation be-
tween Bonnie & us, & to enable me you,
as I had always told you that until
the papers had been removed from the
act of publishing that letter, he was es-
sential from all diplomatic situation
here— Mr Poyet is not thus informed
and, and when he presents himself
as was expected us. not furnish this
evidence hence the difficulty and
unpleasant occurrence. The letter
of the Secretary of State will bring to the
recollection this folly in this absence
& the exposure of our confidential con-
versation will remain as a caution
against him by all who know of this
Life— A.J.

Memorandum of
Conveyance, of Gobs
& Sections Built &
property to the Bank
U. States to be
Carefully Pre=
=served A. J.

Woman's Missionary Society

Upper South Carolina Conference
Methodist Episcopal Church
South

Mrs. L. E. Brown, Chester, S. C.
President

March 3 24

Mrs. W.C.Hammer,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:-

In reply to your letter of Feb.27th, I enclose a plat, that I hope will be of value to you. When you have finished with same, kindly return.

As you will see, this tract of land contains about 700 acres and was platted for John Davis, Adm. ofWm.J.Cureton, and was known as Charlotte Cureton's Dower in 1792.

This land was sold at the court-house in a bankrupt sale by John Davis and was bought by my father, late J.L.Rodman, and Mr. A.W.Heath, deceased, being divided by the purchasers. The birthplace of Jackson, the McKemy House, was on the part father took, about 500yds. from the State line in Union Co., N.C., about one mile north of Waxhaw Creek.

The Charlotte- Lancaster Highway crosses said creek about one-halfm mile Southwest from the State line, is about one-fourth mile from the monument and is nearly on the S.C. line. Where it crosses the creek is about two miles from, below, the marker.

Father dedded one acre to the Mecklenburg Chapter of the D.A.R. for a park. At first, an iron marker was erected-see picture-later, a monument of marble-see picture-on the site of the old McKemy house and the foundation is of brick from the chimney of said house. You remember Union Co. was once a part of Mecklenburg Co., so the monument was erected by above named chapter of the D.A.R. and I assisted in the ceremony of the unveiling. Mesdames John Van Landingham, Latta Johnson and Miss Lilly Long of Charlotte were our guests on that day. The log cabin is very plain.

Pleasant Grove Camp Ground is about eight miles from State line, in Union Co., NC, Northeast. What is said to be the home of the grandfather of Andrew Jackson is 1 1/2 miles northeast from Pleasant Grove, in Union Co. Mesdames Jackson, McKemy and Crawford were sisters. Mrs. Jackson's home was ten or twelve miles from Mrs. Crawford's. (Note Crawford home in upper left hand corner of plat). Mrs. Jackson left her home to go to Mrs. Crawford's to be confined and after walking about ten miles that day, she stopped at Mrs. McKemy's to spend the night, the Crawford home being about two miles farther and in S.C., and Andrew Jackson was born that night at Mrs. McKemy's earlier than was expected, but due perhaps to the walk.

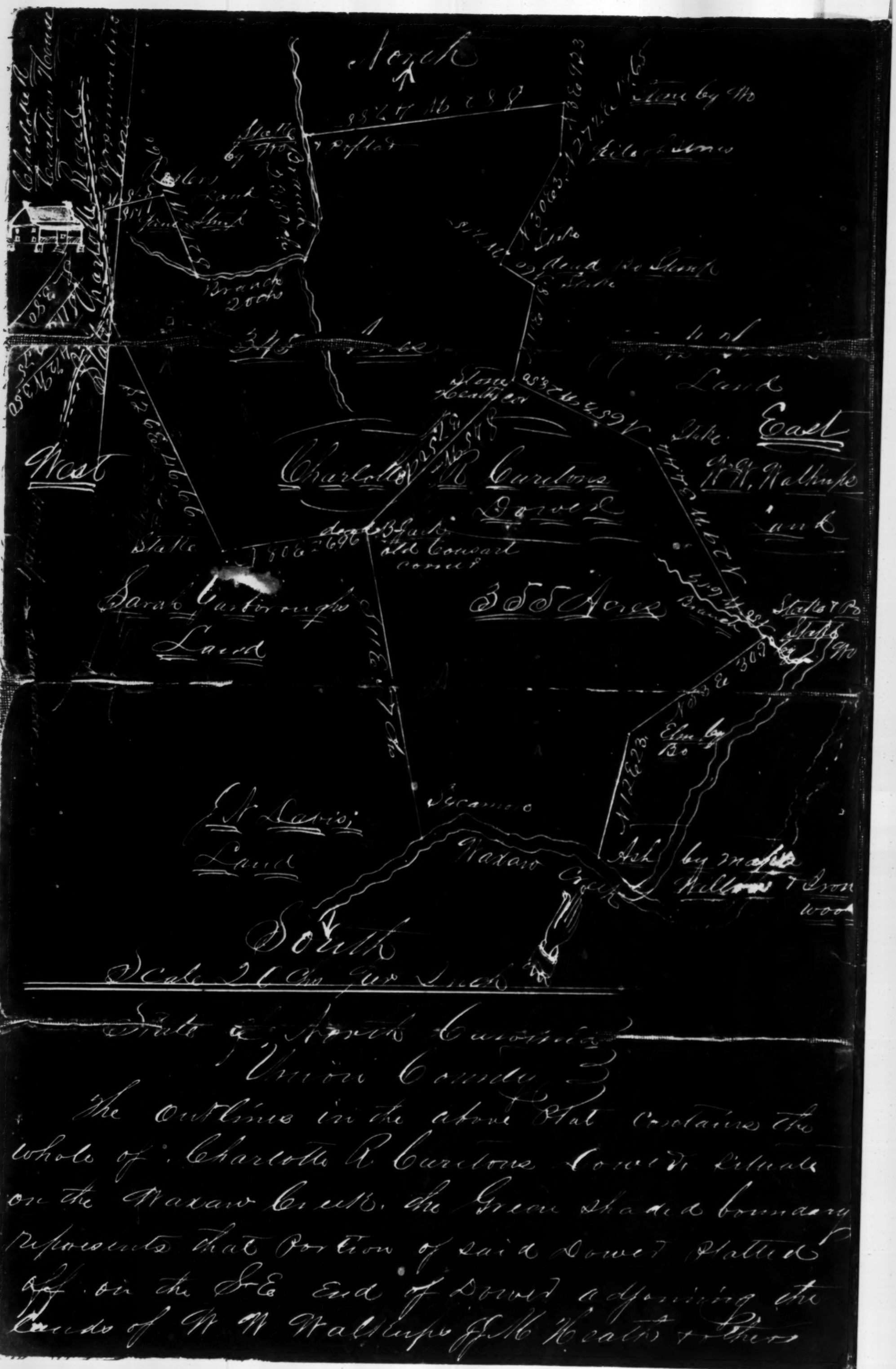
As soon as Mrs. Jackson was well enough, she went to Mrs. Crawford's and Jackson later worked on her farm.

The story goes: There was snow on the ground when Andrew's father was buried. The procession started from Pleasant Grove to Old Waxhaw Presbyterian Church with his body on a sled. En route, the body slipped off and they had gone several miles before it was known and they had to go back for same. Today, his grave is in this old Presbyterian cemetery but unmarked.---I am sure if father were living, he would gladly assist you in this discussion, therefore, I willingly give you this data, in memory of him. Will you kindly call on me, if I can be of further service.

Please return the pictures with the plat, when you have finished.

Yours very truly,

Mrs. L. E. Brown.



State of North Carolina
Union County

The Outline in the above Plat Contains the whole of Charlotte R Curtis Dower Lands on the Marsh Creek. the Green shaded boundary represents that Portion of said Dower Platted & Surveyed in the S E End of Dower adjoining the Lands of W M Walkup J M Heath & others

Charlotte R
Courtons
Power
Plat

Platted for
John A Davis
Admr of Wm E
Courtons Dec'd

On the 25 Instant I was waited by Mr Tho.s Overton Junr that he was called upon by Mr John Erskine, to meet him on the field of honour and Obtain Satisfaction, "in the mode which has" hitherto been customary among Gentlemen" ——

and requesting me to attend him, being also advised from the copy of Mr John Erskines note to Mr John C Childress, of date the 16th Instant, delivered on the 25th that Mr D. C was to be the friend of Mr J. D. agreable to Mr T. O. request, I immediately Repaired to Nashville, to see Mr J. C. on the subject of the Note, and reached there on the evening of the 25th, waited upon Mr J. C. and informed him, agreable to the request of his friend J. D. that the friend of Mr T. C. was ready, to enter on arrangements to give the satisfaction required — After some conversation on the subject, I stated to Mr J. C. that agreable to the custom and usage in these cases, being the friend of the Challenged, I had a right to name the Distance — he observed that of this, he was not well advised, and asked me what distance I would name — I named seven feet, Stood back to back, at the word prepare turn to the right — at the word fire — fire when they pleased — again stating to Mr J. C. that I as the friend of the challenged, agreable to every usage and custom on the subject, had the right to name the distance that this mode would place them upon an equal footing, and the last that would have no advantage Mr J. C. then observed he would see his friend, and give me an answer the evening Morning — on the morning of the 26th Mr J. C. met me agreable to appointment and stated to me, that his friend would not meet at such distance from each other than four teen feet I observed to Mr J. C. that I had the right to say any thing about Distance, that he had called upon me as to render Satisfaction, in the mode usual & customary for Gentlemen in such cases — that agreable thereto we had named the distance and mode, which we would not abandon — Mr J. C. replied that his friend had misunderstood

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him to state, that his feelings was not wrong to ask to that Distance as to throw away his life Thus, that he would not meet at any less distance than Twenty four feet.

I was truly astonished to receive such a Message from the Challenger, and thus Replied, If Mr. B. could put up, with the chastisement that he had received, if a Lady had not caused his feelings to meet upon the grounds proposed, which were usual and customary, and from which we had the Right to move it was with himself to decide that if he did not come forward on this ground, he would be disgraced and that Mr J. B, would take the Liberty to Racin him for some ill bred & unjust & feeble Expression in his Note to Mr J.C. that Mr J.D. was a young man he was willed to treat him Liberally and Notwithstanding he had the Right, to Return and Expose him, that we would wait for his further determination on this Subject and requested Mr J.C. to return to his friend, and say to him, If he did not come forward, on these terms he would be exposed to the world and that Mr J. B, would Racin him for the Expression used in the Note aforesaid - we then Parted to meet at ten Oclock - A. M. of the same day - we met accordingly - when Mr J.C. announced me, that his friend J.D. said Positively he would not meet, any friend at less distance than Twenty four feet, at the consequences he risked the Insult - I then stated, twelve feet or fifteen, Mr J.C. stated his instructions were Positive on the subject, and at no other distance would he meet - both as to chastisement - I observed to the Challenger, and would not waive the Satisfaction required, and that too, to prevent him from disgrace or a Beating - Mr J.C. replied his instructions were Positive - knowing we had a Right, then to return, proved as we thought Right, that we had offered the Satisfaction required in the usual mode, but knowing that the wishes of my friend were to forgive Mr J.D. even on his own terms -

requested Mr J. C. to demand an explanation which I would have my friend who was not for distant to which he readily agreed— I responded to my friend I stood to hear the answer required,— My friend re=quested Mr J. C. to demand an explanation, and long Mr J. C. that his anxiety would not allow him to fight Mr J. D. that he should meet Mr J. D. on his own Terms, reserving to himself all benefit from the ground &c &c to make it his own to the ground, and seek redress for the language Mr J. D. rote back as he might deem proper I returned to Mr J. C. communicated the same to him, with the reservations, and that it was not hereafter to be viewed as a pres=ident, or abandonment of our right to hon the distance— text as a Signal to fire Mr J. D. reserving to Mr J. D. the ground he stood on— he then named the place and the time, taking Mr J. D. own distance & Terms to wheel at the word, and after word fire, to advance or not, and fire when they pleased— at the time we met, all things duly prepared, the word given, with a pause of some time, with cool deliber=tion, the word fired without advancing and without effect— the Pistols being again charged— the word given— after a pause of some time with deliberation Mr Overton fired Mr Peyton Mr Dickason— Mr D. advanced with his Pistol on Mr O or some where near Mr O. and fired— the Ball passing thro his arm & breast— Mr Overton received the

Decease of Mr J. D. both from Mr Mrs Russel
Jermyn, of a youth of his age, under such
circumstances - after Breakfasting Mr J. D. wound
I called upon the Gentlemen to Know the
brother, Mr J. D. replied he was satisfied I de
=plied it was well, but that we were not
that satisfaction rendered to the Memory
Mr J. D. for the Murder and unnatural
ex pression in the Note of Mr J. D. and that h
Mr J. D. must attone for them - Mr J. D.
to me - but observed to Mr J. D. he would re
Breaking the Duel; and Mr J. D. communicating
to me that he was becoming Frantic - I th
=ed to Mr J. D. that the present Situation of my
friend would not permit of a prosecution
the satisfaction then demanded, but here af
Satisfaction must be made - Mr J. D. & Mr
J. D. then left the ground, and I attended to
my wounded friend - Deem it my duty to say that the foreg
is substantially the facts that attended the Di
pute between Mr J. D. & Mr J. D,

Andrew Jackson

N.D.

[1827?]

Major Donelson will recollect to add in
his statement my reply to Col Lowrey
remark stated to have been made of Gods
Power. I recollect it well, I replied, [redacted]
I had not come here by the peoples will
to make a Colonel for the Jackson noble
Cadets, but for the benefit of my
country. I that I had long been acquainted
with Major Eaton, he had my confidence
and twenty years acquaintance with him
warranted me there was not a check upon
his moral character. A J.

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ANDREW JACKSON PAPERS

SERIES 2

LETTERBOOK

ANDREW JACKSON PAPERS

SERIES 2

LETTERBOOK

ANDREW JACKSON PAPERS

SERIES 2

LETTERBOOK

Letter-book of Andrew Jackson

Feb. 15, 1829 - Aug. 27, 1831.

Includes not only Jackson's letters, but a few signed by Andrew J. Donelson and some of his memoranda, messages to Congress, decisions on cases submitted to the President by heads of departments, two executive orders (Apr. 3 and May 18, 1829), an address (Apr. 6, 1829), an opinion by Attorney-General William Wirt of Sept. 22, 1822, an executive pardon (May 22, 1829), and a refusal to pardon (June 20, 1829).

With a few exceptions, the entries are in the hand of the President's Secretary, Andrew J. Donelson. The exceptions are: Jackson to J. Elgar, June 20, 1829 (p. 25), in Jackson's own hand (as is a correction on p. 16, line 8); the decision on the subject of double rations, Aug. 27, 1831 (pp. 36-38), in the hand of Andrew Jackson, Junior; Jackson to Daniel Brent, Aug. 27, 1831 (p. 38), in the hand of Nicholas P. Trist. Of the three index headings at the end of the book, the first two are Trist's, and the third Donelson's.

Letters from Andrew Jackson

Presidential fleet of the United States for four
years from the fourth of March 1829.

Copy of a Letter to Martin Van Buren Govr. of New York.

Washington City 15th. February 1829

Sir,

I am now at the seat of Govt. ready to enter on the high duties that my country has so flatteringly assigned me. My first and strong desire, is to have associated with me in the discharge of my responsible trust, men, in whom under all exigencies I can repose. I have thought of you, and trusting in your intelligence and sound judgement, my desire is that you shall take charge of the Department of State. Do me the favor to say if you will undertake it? Were you here, I should defer any inquiry on the subject, until toward the end of this month, but being at a distance my solicitude is to know forthwith, if I may calculate on your aid.

If consistent with your feelings, it would afford me great pleasure to have you here early as possible, that I may consult with you on many and various things pertaining to the general interest of the country.

As early as possible I shall be glad to hear from you; and to know your determination; and if license permits to know your opinion of the time, when probably you can be at the City of Washington

I have the honor to be &c
&c. &c. &c

Signed Andrew Jackson

Copy of a letter to the Honorable Richard Rush Secy. of the Treasury.

Washington City February 17th. 1829.

Sir,

Your letter of yesterday has been received. In reply I have cordially to confess to you, that during the angry political contest which has just terminated, I have at no time understood that you pursued any other course than that which was the undoubted right of every freeman - an expression of your opinions and preferences, candid & decorous. Independent of the avowal in your letter, my knowledge of your character precluded the idea that you could have adopted a different course.

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Washington City 15th. February 1829

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I have the honor to be
&c. &c. &c.
Signed Andrew Jackson

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Your kind wishes for my private and public happiness in the duties before me, are thankfully received. I am

aware that they are surrounded with many difficulties, but called to them by the flattering confidence of my fellow citizens, I can only assure you that my constant efforts shall be devoted to their proper performance.

I offer you my best wishes for a speedy restoration of your impaired health, and am, Sir, with great respect

Y. obt. Servt.

signed, Andrew Jackson

Outline of principles submitted to the Heads of Departments. Feb.y 23d. 1829

The late political struggle exhibited the people acting against an improper use of the patronage in the hands of the executive branch of the General Govt. a patronage whose tendency was a corruption of the elective franchise, in as much as it sought to mould the public sentiment into an acquiescence with the exercise of power acquired without the sanction of that sentiment. It follows as a consequence, that the president of the people is to reform the abuses of which they complained, and repair, as far as he can, the individual and public injury produced by them. and that it becomes his duty in conformity with this principle to dismiss all officers who were appointed against the manifest will of the people, or whose official station by a subserviency to selfish electioneering purposes was made to operate against the freedom of the state elections

The same principle will also require of every Head of Depart; a strict examination into the state of his Dept; and a report to the President; stating what retrenchments can be made without injury to the public service, what offices can be dispensed with, and what improvement made in the economy and dispatch of business.

Connected with the character of the administration are the moral habits of those who may be entrusted with its various subordinate duties. Officers in their private and public relations should be examples of fidelity & honesty; otherwise the interests of the community will require their removal, and they will have to be removed. a strict adherence to this rule will increase the scope of the retaliation principle in office, and contribute in this respect to elevate the

character of the government, and purify the morals of the country. This principle will be regarded as a fundamental one by the President and as the best check for the evil arising out of the growing propensity for office.

To J C Calhoun Vice President of the United States. March 2d 1829

Sir, I have you [illegible] leave to inform the Senate, that on Wednesday the 4th inst at 12 o'clk, I shall be ready to take the oath prescribed by the constitution previously to entering on a discharge of my official duty, and at such place as the senate may think proper to designate

I am very respectfully
Your obt Serv
Signed, Andrew Jackson

March 2d 1829

Genl Jackson presents his respects to Chief justice [illegible] and would be gratified to be informed by him whether it will suit his convenience to administer the oath prescribed by the constitution for the President of the United States before he enters upon the duties of office, on Wednesday next at 12 o'clock, and at such place as the Senate may designate.

To the Senate of the United States
March 6th 1829

Gentlemen

The executive nominations made during the past session of congress, and which remain unacted on by the Senate I hereby withdraw from their consideration

Signed,
Andrew Jackson

To the Senate of the United States
March 6th 1829

The offices of Secretary of State, & Secretary of the Treasury being now vacant I nominate the following persons to fill them. Martin Van Buren of the State of New York to be Secretary of State, and

Samuel D Ingham of Pennsylvania to be Secretary of the Treasury.

I also nominate John McLean of Ohio, now Post master Genl to be associate Judge of the United States in the place of Robert Trimble deceased.

John W Campbell of Ohio to be District Judge of the United States in the place of C W Byrd deceased.

Samuel H Harper of Louisiana to be District Judge of the United States in the place of Thomas B Robertson deceased.

Andrew Dunlap of Massachusetts to be District attorney of the United States for that District.

John Slidell of Louisiana to be United States attorney for the Eastern district of Louisiana

Signed, Andrew Jackson

In the Senate of the United States
March 6th 1829

The Treaty of commerce and navigation concluded at Washington on the 1st of May 1828 between the United States, and the King of Prussia, was laid before the Senate who by their resolution of the 14th of that month advised and consented to its ratification by the President of the United States

By the 16th article of that Treaty it was agreed that the exchange of the ratifications should be made within nine months from its date.

On the 15th day of February last being 15 days after the time stipulated for the exchange by the terms of the Treaty, the Chargé d affaires of the King of Prussia informed the Secretary of State that he had received the Prussian ratification, and was ready to exchange it for that of the United States In reply he was informed of the intention of the President, not to proceed to the exchange in consequence of the expiration of the time within which it was to be made.

Under these circumstances I have thought it my duty to submit to the Senate for their advice and decision, whether or not the Treaty shall be now consummated by an exchange of the ratifications.

I send, upon the original Treaty together with

a printed copy of it.

(signed) Andrew Jackson

Sir, March 6th. 1829.

By the direction of the President of the U. States I enclose to you a copy of the resolution of the senate advising and consenting to your nomination as Secretary of State, which has been officially communicated to him.

I am &c

Martin Van Buren Esq. Andrew J. Donelson

a letter of the same date with the above and in the same words was addressed to Sam. D. Ingham

Andrew J. Donelson

To the Senate of the United States

Gentlemen,

I nominate John R Williams to be Major General in the militia of the Territory of Michigan.

Charles Learned to be Brigadier General of the first Brigade, and John Stanton to be Brigadier General of the second Brigade in said Territory.

March 10th. 1829. Andrew Jackson

To the Senate of the United States

Gentlemen,

The offices of Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy, and attorney General of the United States, being now vacant, I nominate the following persons to fill them viz.

John H Eaton of Tennessee to be Secretary of War
John Branch of North Carolina to be Secretary of the Navy
John MacPherson Berrien of Georgia to be Attorney Gen.l of the United States —

Andrew Jackson

March 9th 1829

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To the Senate of the United States

Gentlemen,

I nominate William T Barry of Kentucky to fill the office of Post master General now vacant by the resignation of John McLean ——

I also nominate John Pope of Kentucky to be Governor of the territory of Arkansas, vice, Genl Izzard deceased.

Andrew Jackson.

March 9th 1829.

To the Senate of the United States

Gentlemen,

I nominate Col William Marshall of Indiana to be marshal of the district of Indiana, vice, John Carter whose term has expired

I also nominate the following persons to fill the offices annexed to their names respectively viz.

Thomas Scatt ..	Register of the land office at Chillicothe, ohio, March 3d 1829
Peyton S Symmes -	Register of the land office at Cincinnatti ohio March 3 "
Richard K Call	Receiver of public monies for the land office of W Florida march 3..
Isaiah Wood	Register of the land office at Marietta. ohio . March. 3. "
Edward Humphreys	Receiver of public monies for the district of Kaskaskia March. 5. "
Joseph Ketchell	Register of the land office for the district of Palestine, Illinois March ..... 5 "
Guy W Smith	Receiver of public monies for the District of Palestine Illinois March 5. "
Alex Pope	Register of the land office for the District of Cahawba March 7th 1829
John Hughes	Register of the land office for the district of Cachita March —— 7 "

Henry Bry . . . — Receiver of public monies for the district of Dacota
March 7. 1849

Wm Christy . . . Register of the land office for the district of St Louis
March 7. "

Washington. March 16th 1849

To the
Honble. Secretary of the Navy.

Sir,

Your note of this date enclosing a statement shewing the present disposition of the U. S. vessels of War in comm[n] agreably to my verbal request has been received.

I enclose to you statements of piracies recently committed, and call your attention particularly to that committed near Matanzas on the 22d Feby last.

These atrocities will require prompt and energetic measures on the part of the Gov[t] to put them down.

You will find from the statement of Mr Thom—maker Consular Com[r] — agent of the U States at the port of Matanzas that, that port has not been visited by any of our armed vessels since August last. You will please to furnish me with information whether there are any of our small vessels of War now in ordinary or undergoing repair in our ports? And if so, in how short a time they could be fitted out for this service? and also in how many days the Natchez now in need of it could put to sea?

I am &c
Respectfully
Your, Obed[t] Servant
Andrew Jackson

Washington March 16th 1849

Sir,

The enclosed letter seems to have been addressed to me upon the supposition that there was a vacancy in your department for a few days on application to it would have been irregular or ineffectual. It is therefore referred to you with a request that you will report upon it, as soon as you have time. Hereafter no application of the kind will be received by the President unless it be made thro' the proper Department

I am &c
Respectfully
Andrew Jackson

To the Secy of the Navy.

8.

March 17th 1829

Sir,

In the year 1794 a Treaty was made with the Seneka tribe of Indians in which those Indians agreed to transfer to Mr Robert Morris a large tract of land as therein described, and for which he was to pay and have vested in the stock of the United States Bank $100.000. This sum was accordingly paid, and has since been held by the President of the United States for the use of that nation.

Will you have the goodness from the papers in your office to make out, or cause it to be done for me, a synopsis of the transactions in that stock down to the present period? advising me whether any Legislative enactment after the expiration of the Bank charter provided for the transfer of that stock, or, if not, under what authority it appears to have been done. It is desireable to have a full statement of the amount paid yearly to the Seneca Indians, as interest or dividend arises on the trust.

Andrew Jackson

To the Hon.ble
Sec.y of War.

March 17th 1829

The President of the United States will thank the acting Secretary of State, Col A. Hamilton to cause to be made for him a synopsis of our foreign relations, as it regards navigation commerce and friendship with foreign nations. With the names and residence of our ministers of the first grade and also of our ministers of the second grade, or Charges, their residence and names; our consuls & commercial agents, their names & places of residence.

March 17th 1829

Sir,

Yours of this date with a letter from the Commissioners of the Navy containing the information desired in my note of yesterday, has been rec.d.

You will forthwith order Commodore Rogers the commanding officer of the West India Squadron to keep one of his small vessels of war on the coast of Cuba, and never to be absent longer than a week at a time from it. That the Matanzas, and inlets near that port, and all others on the coast of Cuba where they may be reason to believe that pirates conceal themselves, may be well guarded, urge on the commander of that station the necessity for the utmost vigilance and energy. The dictates of humanity and the honor of our flag require that the piracies should be put an end to.

You will dispatch the orders embracing these views by the Natchez sloop of War, to Commodore Ridgely, and after they are delivered that vessel can scour the coast of Cuba, and return to New York. The force under Commodore Ridgely being deemed sufficient to support privacy in the West Indies seas, the return of the Natchez will be expected in the course of four or six weeks.

I am respectfully
Sir Your Obt. Servt
The Secy of the Navy Andrew Jackson

March 17th 1829

To the Secy. of the Navy

Sir,

Yours of this date with a letter of the commissioners of the Navy containing the information desired in my note of yesterday has been received.

You will forthwith order Commodore Ridgely, the commanding officer of the West Indies squadron, to keep one of his small vessels of war on the coast of Cuba, and never to be absent from it longer than a week at a time. That the Matanzas, and the inlets near to Port Port, and all others on the coast where there may be reason to believe that Pirates are concealed, may be well guarded, urge upon the Commodore the necessity for the utmost vigilance and energy.

Be pleased to dispatch orders embracing these views by mail, and by the sloop of War Natchez, with instructions to the commander of this sloop to proceed to the coast of Cuba, and unless he finds the trade sufficiently protected by the squadron under the command of Commodore Ridgely, to scour the coast until he meets some one of the U States vessels, with which the dispatch may be left—

It is expected that the Natchez can perform this service, and return to New York in the course of four or six weeks.

I am Andrew Jackson

March 20th 1824

Sir.

As the enclosed resolution of the Senate calls for information in your Dept., I am directed by the President to submit it to you for your report in compliance therewith

I am &c.

To the Secy of State

Andrew J Donelson

Resolution dated March 2. requires a communication of the copies of the Journal of the Commissioners under the 4th article of the Treaty of Ghent during the months of October and November 1817, or so much thereof, as in the opinion of the President, may be safely communicated, not including the arguments or the evidence offered by the agents

And J Donelson

To the Secy of the Treasury.

Sir,

As the subjects of the enclosed resolution of the Senate belong to your department I am directed by the President to submit them to you, for your report in compliance therewith.

I am &c. Andrew J Donelson

Resolution dated March 3d requires a detailed statement of the whole quantity of public land appropriated by Congress to the several states with the objects of such appropriation; and also a detailed statement of the amount of disbursement made by the United States within the several states, and also the amount of expenditures (so nearly as the same can be ascertained) from the commencement of the Govt, to the year Eighteen hundred and Twenty eight.

And J Donelson

To the Secy of War. March 20th 1824

Sir,

The case of Nicholas Dale, a private in the 3d Regt of the Infantry of the United States, tried before the Genl Court Martial of which Majr Bliss was President, has been examined. as the testimony does not clearly fix upon the prisoner that malice of forethought which in stages of the law, is essential to the crime of murder, that part of the sentence of the court condemning him to be shot to death, is remitted. You will give the necessary orders for carrying into effect that part of the sentence for keeping the prisoner to hard labour until the period designated by the court for his execution.

I am &c.

And Donelson

March 29th. 1824. Washington

The case of Capt Hunt a pistant Quarter master on an appeal from the decision of the late President of the United States considered.

The right of Capt Hunt to be reinstated, as a pistant Quarter Master, cannot arise out of any informality or illegality in the mode by which he was deprived of that appointment. The President is presumed to authorise whatever is officially announced by the Heads of Department in their respective offices, altho' his signature may not be affixed to the order coming from them. They are the legal organ thro' whom he speaks, and in this case the appellant by his own shewing had appeal to the President under whose administration he was dismissed, and he has decided that the dismissal was regular, and of course agreable to his order. The only question in the case of Capt Hunt is this - does the law confer upon the President the power to revoke a staff appointment without the intervention of charges proving a dereliction of duty? a power which Capt Hunt himself admits to be confered.

The proceedings and sentence of the courtmartial to which Capt Hunt has appealed are only declaratory of his innocence of the charges preferred against him, and do not interfere with the power of the executive to revoke his appointment for reasons which may not have appeared in the charges and specifications. It is the same with regard to the verdict of the Jury. The issue before them did not involve the discretion of the President or his subject, and of course their verdict could not affect it.

No matter then how loud sentiments of the exercise of this power may have been in relation to Capt Hunt, it is clearly legal, and must be conclusive. And he cannot be brought back into the Quarter Master Department without receiving a new appointment.

Wm Wirt Attorney Genl

Talk to the Creek Indians

March 23d. 1829

Friends and Brothers:

By permission of the great spirit above, and the voice of the people, I have been made President of the United States, and now speak to you as your Father & friend, and request you to listen. Your wanions have known me long. You know I love my white and red children, and always speak with a straight and not with a forked tongue; that I have always told you the truth. I now speak to you, as to my children, in the language of truth. Listen.

Your bad men have made my heart sicken and bleed by the murder of one of my white children in Georgia. Our peaceful mother Earth has been stained by the blood of the white man, and calls for the punishment of his murders, whose surender is now demanded under the solemn obligations of the Treaty which your Chiefs and warriors in council have agreed to. To prevent the spilling of more blood, you must surender the murderers, and restore the property they have taken. To pursue peace, you must comply with your own treaty.

Friends and Brothers Listen — Where you now are, you and my white children are too near to each other to live in harmony and peace. Your game is destroyed, and many of your people will not work and till the earth. Beyond the great river Mississippi, where a part of your nation has gone, your Father has provided a country large enough for all of you, and he advises you to remove to it. There your white brothers will not trouble you — they will have no claim to the land, and you can live upon it, you and all your children as long as the grass grows, or the water runs, in peace and plenty. It will be yours forever. For the improvements in the country where you now live, and for all the stock which you cannot take with you, your Father will pay you a fair price.

In my talk to you in the Creek nation, many years ago, I told you of this new country, where you might be pursued as a great nation, and where your White Brothers would not disturb you. In that country your Father the President now promises to protect you, to feed you, and to shield you from all encroachment. Where you now live, your white brothers have always claimed the land. The land beyond the Mississippi belongs to the President, and to none else, and he will give it to you forever. My children Listen. The late murder of one of my white children in Georgia, shews you that you and they are too near to each other. These bad men must now be delivered up, and suffer the penalties of the law for the blood they have shed.

I have sent my agent, and your friend Colonel Crowell to demand ~~the surrender of~~ the surrender of the murderers,

and to consult with you upon the subject of your removing to the land I have provided for you west of the Mississippi, in order that my red and white children may live in peace, and that the land may not be stained with the blood of my children again. I have instructed Col. Crowell to speak the truth to you, and to assure you that your Father the President will deal fairly and justly with you; and whilst he feels a Father's love for you that he advises your whole nation to go to the place where he can protect and foster you. Should any incline to remain and come under the laws of Alabama, land will be laid off for them, and their families in fee.

My Children Listen.

My white children in Alabama have extended their laws over your country. If you remain in it you must be subject to their laws. If you remove across the Mississippi you will be subject to your own laws, and the care of your Father the President. You will be ~~treated with kindness and~~ the land will be yours forever. Friends and Brothers Listen. This is a straight and good talk. It is for your nation's good, and your Father requests you to hear his counsel.

, Signed, Andrew Jackson
President of the United States

To the Secretary of the Navy. March 27th 1829

Sir,

The evening post published at New York on the 25th instant announces that the Hatchey sloop of War had not then sailed. You will please make prompt inquiry into the cause of this delay, and report the same to the President.

Piracy can only be kept down and prevented by prompt movement, and energetic measures. This is expected from our Navy, and this expectation must not be disappointed.

Signed, Andrew Jackson

3d April 1829.

The 1264th rule of the War Department entered as follows.

The claim of no citizen Surgeon will be allowed unless accompanied by the certificate of two respectable Physicians shewing that the charges for attendance and medicine are such as are usual and customary at the place. The certificate of the officer, as heretofore, shewing the services to have been rendered, will be also required.

approved 3d April 1829
, Signed, Andrew Jackson

14

Washington April 6th 1829

Dear Sir,

On the 3d instant I received a letter from Mr Tazewell in which he informs me, that, for reasons of a private nature, he is compelled to decline the mission to England. He has at the same time diminished the regret occasioned by his decision, by pointing my attention to you as a person residing in an unusual degree the qualities proper for that place, and I fully concur with him. Upon which account and the consideration that by committing this important and delicate trust to a member of my cabinet I afford increased evidence of my desire to accommodate the existing differences between the two countries, I have determined to ask you to accept it.

I communicate my wishes thus promptly to you, because upon your acceptance will probably depend the arrangements ~~[illegible]~~ of your private affairs than those required by your removal to this city, and the public interest also demands that there should be as little delay as possible in the commencement of the negotiation. Leaving however, to your own pleasure your determination on the subject, I have only to request that you will advise me of it as soon as you can.

I am Sir, Andrew Jackson

The last paragraph of the above is the substance of ~~[illegible]~~ that in the original. The other is an exact copy.

A J.

Jas. Mc Burnie Att. Gen. at New York.

April 6th 1829 Washington

To Mr L. W Tazewell.

My Dr Sir,

On the 3d inst I received your letter of the 30th ult., and am filled with regret by the causes which prevent your acceptance of the mission to the court of great Britain. The settlement of our differences and the formation of a commercial Treaty with that Power upon the broad principles of justice and reciprocity are objects which I have much at heart, and I know of no one so well qualified in every respect to effect them as yourself.

I sincerely thank you for the views which you were pleased to take of our present relations with Great Britain. They are sound, and will perfect me

— and the conclusion of your letter gives me room to hope that if, hereafter, it may become necessary to ask your aid in establishing them upon a more just and friendly basis, I may have it.

I have to add that I have adopted your suggestion of sending out Judge Benien, and have accordingly written to him at New York to be informed whether he will accept it.

I am with great respect &c

(Signed) Andrew Jackson

Substance of an address to the foreign ministers on the 6th April 1829. Washington.

Gentlemen,

I am happy that an occasion has presented itself which enables me to repeat to you respectively the sentiments expressed in that part of my inaugural address concerning our foreign relations, and to add that I am sure the true interests of my country will be best promoted by cultivating relations of peace with all nations when it can be done without impairing the honor of my own, and by an intercourse founded on principles ~~founded on principles~~ of fair reciprocity — that I have entered upon the high trust committed to me without prejudice or undue partiality to any nation or people, and with personal feelings of the most friendly kind toward all, and also with a determined purpose to promote the best interests of my country. I had no desire to impair the rights or interests of others. And that I would endeavor to effect these objects by the most frank, friendly and sincere negotiations, and where differences did exist or might hereafter arise, I would desire to settle them on the most fair and honorable terms in that spirit of frankness so congenial to my own nature, and the genius of our Govt —

16.

The Presidents decision upon the case of the cutting out the Schooner Federal from St Barts by Capt Turner of the U S ship Erie.

1st.

This act of invasion of the Territorial rights and jurisdiction of the King of Sweden must be disavowed by the Govt of the U S, and apology must be given to the Govt of his Swedish Majesty through his Chargé d affaires at Washington, that Capt Turner will be ~~[illegible]~~ recalled.

2d. That as the B A Privateer, the Federal, is under adjudication her restoration must await the decision of the court

3. Our Consul at St Barts must be directed to call upon the Govt of the Island of St Barts to hold the property taken out of the nymph for a reasonable time in order to afford the owners of that property an opportunity to lay claim to it, and to have their claims judicially investigated.

By a subsequent note Baron de Staelberg must be requested to direct the authorities of St Barts to hold the property in the manner and for the purposes above stated.

Signed, Andrew Jackson

April 15th. 1829. Washington.

Washington April 21st 1829

Sir,

You are appointed to take charge of the Treasury Department, and to perform the duties of that office from this time until the return of Mr Ingham to this city

Signed, Andrew Jackson

Asbury Dickins Esqr.

Washington March 4th 1829

Sir,

You are appointed to take charge of the Dept of State, and to perform the duties of that office from this time until Gov. Van Buren arrives in this city

Yr. obt st

Signed, Andrew Jackson

James A Hamilton Esqr.

April 23d. 1829

Sir,

Your note of this day is received. The inquiry into the situation of the marine hospital is proper and approved by me. It is expedient, from what you represent to take a careful review of its situation, and to equalise the compensation to the marine Physicians & surgeons equally to the number of sick and the duties to be performed, taking into consideration the place where &c. Provisions must be made for the preservation and comfort of our sailors on the west Indian station so far as the fund will authorise us, and with a view to this object ought the compensation to be equalised.

I think it will be well, to withhold the appointments until the inquiry you have entered upon is completed, when the letter of appointments can be accompanied with the intimation of the compensation that will be annexed to the situation

Yr. &c
Andrew Jackson

To the Secretary of the Treasury

April 24th 1829.

Dr Sir,

I have looked over your views and expositions as to the appointments in the customs of New York with great attention and care; and with the best lights afforded to my judgement have settled in the determination to place Mr Swartout in the office of Collector. It will be matter of regret to me, if our friends in New York shall complain of the selection; but upon the strong and highly respectable recommendations presented in his favor, I cannot suspect that any greater dissatisfaction will be produced than would be toward almost any other who might be selected: perfect and entire unanimity towards appointments is not to be expected. respecting Mr Swartout all agree, and many have spoken, that he is a warm hearted, zealous and generous man, strictly honest and correct in all his dealings and conduct; none has impugned his integrity or honor. He is reputed to be poor; but as an honest man is the noblest work of God, I cannot recognise this to be an objection to any man. Mr Jefferson's creed, "was he honest, was he capable", I have always admired. This being the case of Mr S. upon his recommendations, and it appearing that he can give the necessary security required of him, I have thought proper to appoint him.

Your friend
(signed) Andrew Jackson

To. M. Van Buren

Washington May 4th 1829

The acting Secretary of the Navy will detail a Surgeon and Surgeons mate to report for thereof to the commander of the Mediterranean squadron for duty. A ship is reported to be about to sail for the Mediterranean from the port of New York, and it will afford them a speedy passage to the point of their destination. This opportunity ought not to be lost, as it is important that they should join the squadron before the sickly season.

The Secy will please make the detail from the Surgeons just on the list for duty.

Very respectfully

Signed, Andrew Jackson

Opinion of the Attorney Genl. Wirt on the case of the restoration of the Danish slave Lewis

Office of the Attr. Genl. of the U.S. Sept. 27. 1822

Sir,

The case which is the subject of two communications from the Danish minister and which you submitted a few days back for my opinion is understood by me thus: The american ship Elias Barque, Thomas Disney master, sailed from the island of St. Croix on the 25th June last, on her return voyage to New York. after the ship had made one hundred and sixty miles of her way home, the master discovered that a slave named James Berry, belonging to a Mr Johnson, a Danish subject and inhabitant of of St. Croix had, while the vessel lay in the harbour of Christianstad in that Island, concealed himself on board, where he still was The ship being too far on her way to return for the purpose of restoring this slave to his owner, proceeded to her home port of New York where the case was by the master of the vessel, laid before the civil authorities of the state and the slave has been committed to the Bridewell prison as a vagrant. The slave has himself confirmed the truth of the Capt.s statement: and the minister of Denmark has on this admitted state of facts in the name of his government, demanded the restoration of the slave

The questions which I understand to be propounded for my opinion are

1. whether we are under any obligation and have the power to restore this slave: and if so.
2. What form of proceeding should be adopted for this purpose.

I beg leave to premise that both these questions rest chiefly on national and constitutional law, and on the practice of which, I presume, the evidence is to be found in the archives of State. They are not, therefore, exclusively within the province of this office; but on the contrary, are questions which address themselves as appropriately to the Statesman as the Lawyer. I remind you of this truth that more weight may not be attached to my opinion under the notion of its being official, than it fairly deserves - and having made this suggestion, I proceed with great respect, to expose my opinion on the questions propounded to me

1st Whether we are under any obligation to restore the slave!

The right of self government is the essential attribute of sovereignty of nations. Whether Denmark will tolerate slavery within her territories is a question for herself alone - a question which no other nation has a right to intermeddle with. Denmark does tolerate slavery in St. Croix; and any attempt on the part of the United States, or the individual citizens thereof, under the sanction and protection of their government, to interfere with the Danish regulations in this respect, would be an invasion of the sovereignty of Denmark, and if avowed and unredressed on our part, a just cause of war. To take away the slaves from the possession of their owners, whether by seduction, invitation, connivance, or ignorance and mistake, affords a real, - to bring them to the U S, and to refuse to return them to their owners, on the call of their government, would be such a violation of private property, such a lawless infraction of the rights and sovereignty of Denmark, as to expose us to the just resentment of that nation and the merited reproach of all the civilized world. We have in my opinion just as much right to order our national ships to unfurl the banner of freedom among the slaves of all the West India Island and proclaim insurrection and liberty among them as we have to detain this single slave - for his detention would be by proclamation to offer an asylum to all those who chose to fly from their masters to our shores, and if our own rights may be with impunity used for this purpose, under such pleas, as the plea of concealment ~~and~~ and ignorance on the part of the Capt and crew set up in this case, the discontented black spirits of the West Indies will not encounter much difficulty in finding their way to the U States. Such a course would be holding out a temptation to them to desert their masters, which, in sound principle is not distinguishable from seduction. The successful elopement of a few would have the effect of rendering those who should remain discontented, and disposing them to revolt and bloodshed. While those who should come among us would be as many firebrands cast upon the

magazine of combustible materials which unfortunately exists among us already - and thus become the instruments of inflicting upon us that just vengeance which we have called so richly merited for our interference with the Govt of other nations. Putting aside from our view of the subject, the opposition to the sovereignty of Denmark and the actual robbery of individual property which our refusal to surrender this slave would involve, such a course would be in direct conflict with the whole spirit and policy of our own laws with regard to the introduction of Blacks among us. Our laws expressly prohibit their introduction - and when brought in against the authority of our laws, the President is legally authorised to send them out. The policy of this law is to avoid the increase of the number of blacks among us - for if the policy of it had merely been to prohibit the extension of slavery, this purpose might have been effected by declaring such persons free, without sending them out of the country. The object then was to prevent the augmentation of the number already among us, which would be thwarted by permitting this slave to remain; and if I may be permitted to suggest a consideration which strikes me as deeply interesting in relation to this policy, I will add, that if we are to have an augmentation of these people among us from any quarter, it would be much more for the interest of the country that it should be drawn from Africa, than from the indigent and ferocious slaves of the West Indies.

From these views I am of the opinion that it is due to the sovereignty of Denmark, and to our own character as a nation to restore this slave to the condition from which he has been taken by a ship carrying our flag and belonging to our citizens: and that the policy of our own laws conspires to enforce the performance of this duty.

With regard to the President's power to order the restitution I consider the question as settled long since by the practice of the Govt. sanctioned by the acquiescence of the people. The point once conceded that Denmark alone had the right to pronounce upon the condition of this man, that she had pronounced him a slave and the property of a Danish subject, I see no difference between the President's authority to restore ~~a ship~~ this slave, and his authority to restore a ship or any other property belonging to the subject of a foreign prince which has been improperly taken from his possession by our citizens, or by a force furnished from the U S. This question as it regards ships, was very alarming, and on great deliberation settled by President Washington assisted by the officers of Govt who formed his first council in 1793. and the

custome of the power was unanimously affirmed. The same power has been exercised repeatedly on various occasions and in different forms. Even where proceedings have been instituted against the subject in a court of admiralty, and the President has been required by the Govt to abstain, or to whose people the property belongs to cause it to be restored, the President has, by a mere suggestion filed in court by the attorn of the U.S. acting avowedly under his authority, arrested the proceedings of the court, and thus effected a restoration of the property - of which the following instances occur. The cases

of the Capricious in 1796
The Cacheux in 1812
The Young Eugene 1821

In all these cases the restitution was the mere effect of the interference of the President; and I can perceive no sound distinction in principle between these cases, and the one under consideration

after so long an acquiescence in the exercise of this power on the part of the President it would seem unnecessary to investigate the source from which he derived it. But I understand the mode of reasoning which has led to the exercise of this power to be this. The President is the executive officer of the laws of the country - these laws are not merely the constitution, statutes and treaties of the U.S. but those general laws of nations which govern the intercourse between the U.S. and foreign nations; which impose on them in common with other nations the strict observance of a respect for their natural rights and sovereignties, and thus tend to preserve their peace and harmony. The U.S. in taking the rank of a nation must take with it the obligation to respect the rights of other nations. This obligation becomes one of the laws of the U.S. to the enforcement of which the President, charged by his office with the execution of all our laws, and charged in a particular manner with the superintendence of our intercourse with foreign nations, is bound to look - and when wrong has been done to a foreign Govt, invasive of its sovereignty and menacing to our peace, to redress the injury so far as it can be done by a disavowal and the restoration of things to the status quo

In the particular case before us the performance of this duty would find another sanction in the spirit and policy of our statutes prohibitory of the introduction of people of color among us. in relation to which so large a power is given to the President by the 2d section of the

act of the 3d March 1819 "in addition to the act. prohibiting the slave trade".

2. What form of proceeding should be adopted for this purpose.

I presume that the President might, by an order directed to the marshal of the state of New York, require him to deliver this slave to the order of the minister of Denmark. But as I understand that the civil authorities of New York have taken possession of this slave, for the purpose of guarding the state against the danger of being burthened with the expense of his maintenance, I submit to you, Sir, whether it may not be adviseable to consult to make the case known to the Gov.r of the state, and to request that he will cause the slave to be delivered to the marshal for the purpose aforesaid - and giving to the marshal the necessary corresponding instructions. This however, is a question which not being settled by law, and involving moreover national comity I cannot presume to decide ex cathedra. I merely recommend what strikes me as the most respectful course towards the state authorities. The archives in the Department, I suppose, throw more light on this subject than I possess. Forms of proceeding will probably be found in the analogous case of ships in 1798, to which I have already referred.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,
most respectfully Your Obt. Servt
The Hon.ble J.Q. Adams. Dep.t of State.

[redacted]

Washington 11th May. 1819

Dr. Sir,

Suffer me to call to your attention the situation of my friend Collins, and to request if there be any comfortable office within your gift in the customs of New Orleans that you may bestow it upon him. The situation of Weigher or Gauger would, as I am informed be acceptable to him.

Y.r.t.

Martin Gordon

Andrew Jackson

Washington May 4th 1829

Sir,

Mr James Allison, principal deputy Surveyor for the S.E. district of Louisiana having forwarded a complaint to me that he had been turned out of office without sufficient cause, and having accompanied his complaint with the most respectable vouchers of good conduct and attention to duty, it becomes necessary for me to call your attention to the subject, and require forthwith from you a report of the causes which led to his removal.

Among the vouchers alluded to is the following affidavit of Mr A B Sturtt, stating "that you had been directed by George Graham commissioner of the Genl Land office to discharge James Allison, principal deputy surveyor of the South Eastern district of Lo. and to appoint another in his stead, and in case of refusal to do so you would be removed from office yourself. and that in compliance with this order you had appointed William Fulson to the office of principal deputy surveyor". This information Mr Sturtt says he obtained from you, and in regard to it, it may be well to remark that Mr Graham denies having issued such order.

I am respectfully &c

signed, Andrew Jackson

This letter was sent sealed to Mr Graham, with a request that he would forward it to the Surveyor Genl Mr Duncan.

Andrew Donelson

Washington May. 18th 1829

The dress of an American minister as fixed by the President to Short, and adopted by the department of state being extremely ostentatious, and probably equal in expense to one eighteenth part of the outfit allowed to a minister of the highest grade, the order prescribing it is henceforth abrogated. But as it is considered necessary that our ministers should be distinguished by their dress while at foreign courts from unofficial personages, I am willing to prescribe one which shall conform to the simplicity of the Govt founded upon, and guided as it is, by pure republican principles.

I therefore direct when the minister thinks proper to wear a court dress, that it shall be a black coat with a gold star on each side of the collar near its termination; the under clothes to be black, blue, or white at the

ption of the vessel; a three cornered chapeau de bras, black cockade and eagle, and a steel mounted sword with a white scabbard.

Andrew Jackson

May. 18th. 1829

Pardon of the Schooner Anna Maria.

2nd May 1829

Having duly considered the memorial and petition of of John Allen and John Polk, natives and residents of the State of Delaware, and the libel against the american schooner Anna Maria seized by the collector of the port of Norfolk and libelled in the United States court held for the Eastern district of Va as appeared to in said memorial: and it appearing that the penalty against the owners of said vessel, and against said vessel has been incurred without any fraud or pretence or knowledge of any or either part, a pardon is hereby granted to the said owners of the vessel and a remission of the penalty against the said schooner Anna Maria. and I am willing that all suits and prosecutions against the said vessel for this offence be stayed, and the vessel discharged.

sign'd, Andw Jackson

Directions were given on the 9th June to the commander of the vessel ordered to convey Mr Moore to South America, to offer Genl Harrison a conveyance to the United States.

Andrew Jackson

13th. June. 1829.

Sir.

Can the President of the United States legally, under the act of Congress of the 31st January 1823 make an advance to the minister of the United States about to be sent to Columbia S. America beyond the amount of his outfit? your opinion upon the subject is requested. That of the former Atty Genl is enclosed which you will please return with your opinion

sign'd, Andrew Jackson

To. M. Berrien Atty Genl
of the United States

I appoint Lamus D Westcott U. S. Secretary to the Territory of Florida vice W. P. Duval resigned

Andrew Jackson

June 15th 1829

Washington June 20th 1829—

To I Elgar Esqr

Sir In your communication of yesterday you inform me "that from the advanced state of the work at the Capitol, & from the skill and experience of the workmen employed, you are induced to believe that the services of an architect are no longer required;" and as congress, by an act passed at its last session, authorises the President of the United States to continue in office "the architect of the capitol," so long only as may be necessary for the completion of the work for which appropriations were made, you will please pay the architect up to the end of the present quarter, and notify him that his services will be no longer wanted.

I am very respectfully

Andrew Jackson

The case of D. H. Boyer - Petition for a pardon.

The standing of the petitioner in society was such that the example of an upright life should have been valuable to the community; but having been legally convicted of an offence of aggravated character, his high standing enhances his guilt, & gives such additional weight to the demand that the law should be left free to enforce its decrees.

The crime is of a character deeply injurious to our commercial community. The accused being elevated above the temptations of want; and convicted after a trial in which he admits to have been fair and impartial, it is necessary under such circumstances that a very strong case should be presented to justify the executive in extending to him the pardoning power.

The President is invoked to interpose his clemency on the ground that the accused was convicted on the

testimony of a witness whose credit is impeached by evidence discovered since the conviction of the petitioner.
If the evidence so discovered had disclosed any distinct fact, which was necessarily inconsistent with a belief of the prisoners guilt, the President if satisfied of the credit of the witness disposing to that fact, would chearfully interpose the prerogative of his office for the protection of a man who under such circumstances he would deem by presumn to be innocent. But the newly discovered evidence does not go so far. It consists of declarations made by the principal witness in the cause, inconsistent with the testimony given by him on the trial, and calculated to shew that he was influenced by vindictive feelings towards the accused — The question to be decided in determining the guilt or innocence of the petitioner is, on which of these two occasions did the witness declare the truth? If the question rested on the testimony of this witness alone humanity & justice would incline to decide the question in favor of the accused. But the guilt or innocence of the petitioner does not depend exclusively on his testimony. The evidence of other witnesses who stand unimpeached, shew that the accused had for a considerable time been suspected of being concerned in the nefarious practice of passing counterfeit notes, which he had in some instances voluntarily taken back, and in others by compulsion.
These circumstances might well have outweighed in the minds of the Jury the evidence intended to impeach the credit of the principal witness, & particularly when the Jury took into consideration that such testimony as had been given could not be expected to be obtained from any other than the but the impure source of an accomplice, an active agent in this vile and wicked traffic in which the petitioner petitioner was represented to be engaged. It is true, the credit of the principle witness was impeached, he was represented as a madman; yet the Jury whose province it was to decide on the credibility & power of the testimony yielded to statements before them — and found the petitioner guilty. Why was this done, it is evident, because his testimony they believed was corroborated by other witnesses who had been introduced, & whose credibility had not been impeached, to wit — John Yates, who deposes that he received from —

Bowyer a note of one hundred dollars which he sent to Bank to be exchanged, & which was brought back to him, & uttered it to the accused. W. P. Dorick states that his partner received a fifty dollar counterfeit note from Bowyer which he refused to take back, & they obtained Judgment against him ~~to~~ for ~~that~~ the amount. David Fisher rec'd a five dollar counterfeit note from ~~Bowyer~~ the accused, which proving counterfeit was returned. Even the witnesses who testify to his good character, acknowledge that of late years he had been subject to the imputation of being engaged in the ~~paper~~ passing counterfeit ~~notes~~ money.

The entire evidence presented in this case renders it impossible for the prayer of the petitioner to be granted.

The President would gladly do so if he could; but in matters appertaining to the public good, he must look rather to the general interest, than to the solicitations which may be suggested to him thro' the kind and generous feelings of those who may be influenced by sympathy & kindness towards a supposed injured man.

Washington Jan 28th 29 (Signed) Andrew Jackson

To the Secretary of the Treasury

Sir,

I have received the application of Watus Smith, Marshal for the Eastern district of Florida which you have referred to me, for $300 to rent a Court house in the County of Alachua; and alledging that there is no court house in the county, or no house to be rented for

~~the~~

Decision on the case of Simeon Knight Battalion pay-master &c

The record of the Treasury Dept shows that by the direction of the President of the United States your pay and emoluments as Battalion pay master were extended to the 8th January 1822 the day on which your commission expired agreeably to the terms of the act of Congress of the 15th of May 1820 "to limit the term of office of certain officers therein named and for other purposes", as it appears that your duties had ceased some time before. Your accounts having been thus settled, your claim for compensation after the 8th January 1822 is inadmissible, and the operation of the act of Congress of May 1820 leaves the executive without the legal power

28.

to recognise your continuance in office after that period. Congress alone has the power to grant the further indulgence claimed of the executive

I am &c Andrew Jackson

To the Govr. of Georgia.

August 7th 1829

Dr. Sir,

The Secretary of War has called my attention to a desire of yours to hear from me in reply to a communication addressed to me on the 23d June last, containing resolutions of your Legislature on the subject of our Indian affairs. Not having received this communication I have no time since apprising you of it, that you may account for my silence, and be apprised of the pleasure which it will afford me to hear from you on this or any other subject.

I am Sir, with great respect.

Your obt

Andrew Jackson

To F. P. Taylor. Norfolk Va. August 7th 1829

Sir,

Your letter of the 4th inst is just rec'd. Of the two Africans named in your letter, I have no information except that contained in your letter. Arrangements were made for taking several Africans from Baltimore in the vessel preparing to take those from ~~Baltimore~~ St Augustine provided they would pay for their passage. They were accidentally brought in, and were supposed to be anxious to return to Africa. I will just add that there is no power vested in the President to order to be sent out of the country any free person; and the writ of habeas corpus will always relieve when a freeman is deprived of his liberty contrary to law and his consent.

Respt Andrew Jackson

To the Secy. of State. August 18th 29

Dr. Sir,

I have carefully looked over M. Lawrence's papers which you enclosed to me this morning, and now return them, with the following remarks which have occurred on turning to the law.

The law in extending our jurisdiction to a Mexican

a charge d affaires does not look to it as salary, but as an advance to cover the expense of going abroad: for the language of the act is "on going from the United States": evidently looking to the expenses to be incurred on account of the journey to be performed. Mr Lawrence did not proceed from the United States, or from any place as charge, but as Secy of Legation, and hence cannot be struck under the law claim an outfit. The act of 1810 forbid it. He assumed this office at Rio Janeiro where previously he was Secy of Legation. I can give no direction for the payment of an account which does not appear in exact conformity to law.

This appointment of charge d affaires was to continue during the absence of the minister on the arrival of the Brazilian Ship, but commission ceased, & he became again Secy of Legation. It would seem that on the score of pay, Mr Lawrence is entitled to it as charge from the date of his appointment. & to retain the ground when by the arrival of a minister this function as charge ceased, and he again assumed the office of Secy of Legation - and as such he is entitled to one quarters salary for his return.

See next page

with respect.

I. have. the. honor

Washington July 30th 1819

Sir,

The President has been informed this evening that John Jackson of North Carolina appointed Consul for the Island of Martinique is supposed to be the Mr John Jackson who has resided some time in this city. This is not the fact as was understood by the President at the time the commission was signed. You will therefore please withhold the commission from this latter Gentleman, or if delivered, call for its return to the State Dept until further advised.

I am obt. svt

Andrew Jackson.

To. Dan Brent

30. (Continuation to the Secretary of State on the subject of Mr Lawrences claim for outfit.)

as this is a transaction known to my predecessors and Mr Lawrence can produce the authority of the late Secy of State for the compliance of the outfit, I am willing to regard it as one of those cases which ought to be referred to the Legislative power of the Government. I consider the Law as it now stands as too imperative to admit the payment of the claim upon the ground of precedent or usage, and therefore order its suspension.

Andrew Jackson

To Mr Samuel Angus
late captain of the U. Navy

Washington Sept. 29th 1829

Sir,

I have carefully examined your case, and although it may be a very hard one, as I intimated to you when you first presented it, I am still of the opinion that I have no constitutional power to adopt it. On the 1st of June 1824 it appears that you were dismissed from the service, and your name struck from the register of the Navy by the order of the President of the U States.

Your restoration would amount to this, that I have the power to undo the constitutional acts of my predecessors: a power which has not been granted, and, if it had been, could not be exercised without destroying the symmetry of the Govt, and producing the utmost confusion and disorder in all its operations. Such a power does not exist under our constitution, and I hope no President will ever attempt its exercise.

very respectfully &c
Andrew Jackson

No. Col. Anthony Butler / Confidential
Washington Oct. 10th 1829

My Dear Sir,

From late advices forwarded by Mr. Poinsett exhibiting the state of parties at Mexico in which the Secretary of her Foreign relations is understood to have adopted the jealousies of those who pretend to be jealous of the views of this Govt., and who, on this account, have treated with great reserve Mr. Poinsett, we have determined to recal him unless the instructions which are transmitted to him with this letter should find him successfully engaged in the prosecution of the views of which you were the bearer. Those instructions will be shewn to you by Mr. Poinsett, who, in the event of his determination to return will hand you a commission of Charge des affaires with full powers to conclude with the Govt of Mexico a Treaty of commerce, and also one of Limits according to the instructions on this subject to Mr. Poinsett by which you will be governed.

Perhaps the aspect of affairs should be very much changed at that Court when this letter reaches you, we suppose that Mr. Poinsett will gladly avail himself of an opportunity to leave it, and that you will accordingly enter upon the delicate and highly important negotiations with which he was charged. In doing so it will be scarcely necessary to say to you that the utmost prudence and caution should mark your conduct. A careful avoidance on the one hand of every thing calculated to keep alive the jealousy of the party opposed to us, and a decent exhibition on the other of the respect due to the governing majority of a Republic with which it is our wish and interest to cultivate the most friendly relations, may enable you to win the confidence of both, or at least to favor the return of better feelings both as it regards themselves as well as us. A spirit of conciliation generally commands the indulgence of bad passions, and unless Mr. Poinsetts conduct has been greatly misunderstood by us, there is but little doubt that his withdrawal will furnish an abundant occasion for the operation of this spirit. It will be seen that his mighty agency in their political concerns had no foundation in fact, and that the consequences of his fancied influence are only the natural effects of their own institutions with which he had nothing to do. It will be your business to watch this spirit.

With the minister of foreign relations, your most intercourse you will be obliged to negotiate, and in order to win

and retain his good graces, that it will be necessary to study ... character and the influence of the minority which he is understood to direct. In relation to him this party, you cannot act with too much circumspection. Let a listening ear, a silent tongue, and a steadfast heart, the three jewels of wisdom, guard every advance which you make on the subject of Texas. The acquisition of that Territory is becoming every day an object of more importance to us, and if any reliance can be placed on the editorial speculations which they already ascribe to us in connection with it, a still stronger ar[illegible]t for the union can be based upon them: for it is obvious, if they really believe that we have ten thousand troops on that frontier watching an opportunity for the conquest of that Territory, any attempt to chastise Indian hostilities there hereafter, may endanger the peace of the two countries. A conjecture so idle can only emanate from a consciousness of their weakness and inability to exert their power in the Province - a disposition upon which the arguments contained in the instructions furnished to Mr. Pownall can be urged with every hope of success, for nations like individuals are never reason a bargain from when its consciousness can be clearly proved to be to their interest.

Their complaints also upon this subject inform us of the danger to which we shall be exposed in the event of an effort on the part of the ~~United States~~ inhabitants of that province to set up an independent Government, one which they undoubtedly look to as problematical, and the responsibility of which it seems they are anxious beforehand to ascribe to the agency of the United States, the indulgence of such a calculation, and the senseless publication of such unjust reflections upon this Govt. you cannot but perceive is likely to hasten the very event which it should be, & no doubt is, their interest to avert. Lastly they are determined upon breaking off all harmonious intercourse with this Govt, I can put no other construction upon such conduct than a wish to create a negotiation by which they hope to effect a transfer of the country, before the power to dispose of it is lost by the course of a revolution, in which event they may anticipate our participation of it in some other manner than by that of purchase.

These suggestions are thrown out for your consideration. I will add only another which has

occurred since the arrival of Com: Porter who has informed me that the Mexican Minister for foreign affairs has obtained a large grant of land in Texas 20 leagues east and west, by 9 degrees north. This circumstance may be made to favor the negotiation for the capitol by stipulating for the surrender of this grant to the United States at a proper price, as a part of the 5 millions proposed to be given for the whole country. This must be done so cautiously however as to make it appear a fair transaction, and not in violation of your general instructions to avoid as grant as realised while at the time the capitol shall have any conditions yet to be complied with. A Provision of this character will be absolutely necessary to prevent fraud — the want of such a one in Florida made that country the Theatre for fraud and corrupt speculation. I scarcely can know a Spaniard who was not the slave of avarice, and it is not improbable that his weakness may be worth a great deal to us in this case

Be cautious, and while you possess great confidence in those you have to act with, be the keeper of your own secrets.

Yrs. Andrew Jackson

Suggestions to Mr. Van Buren of views that might be presented to Mexico as inducements for the surrender of Texas, upon which were founded the dispatches entrusted to Col Butler

1

The advantage of having a natural boundary over the one which is now imaginary and unsettled.

2.

The aid which the purchase money will afford her in repelling such attempts upon her sovereignty as that recently organised at Havanna; in providing a navy and the means of vigorous defence.

3

The removal of those collisions which must grow out of the intercourse of the citizens of that province with those of the United States, separated as they will be from the efficient control of their respective Governments, and liable to all the excitements incidental to the neighbourhood of conflicting laws, habits and interests.

4

Its real capity t. us as a guard for our western
border and the protection of New Orleans. furnishing a
motive for the exercise which will be honorable to the
Republican character of Mexico, and worthy of that
paternal spirit of friendship which should forever characterise the Intercourse of the two Governments towards each other.

5

The probability of its being settled chiefly by the citizens of the United States, who under a different system of [illegible] may become turbulent and difficult of control, and of [illegible] advantage of their distance from Mexican authority might endeavor to establish one independent of it. an event that will be sure to make this Government the object of jealousy, and in conjunction with other causes unavoidable on an imaginary boundary of many hundred miles might seriously weaken those bonds of amity and good understanding which it is the interest and duty of both republics to cherish —

Objects of the United States in obtaining it.

1.

The safety of New Orleans. The present boundary would enable an enemy on the Sabine, Red, & Arkansas rivers, to organise a force which by a Coup de main might reach the Mississippi: and thereby prevent the interposition by us of one sufficient for its protection. This disadvantage can only be overcome by having within our jurisdiction all the Territory washed by the branches of the Mississippi.

2.

The acquisition of additional Territory for the purpose of concentrating the Indians, adopting a more effective system for their Govt, and relieving the states of the inconveniences which their residence within their limits at present afford.

3

The procurement of a natural boundary. one that cannot become the subject of dispute hereafter, and near to which a dense population can never be settled. —

These purposes will all be accomplished by obtaining a cession to the Grand Prairie, a direct

west of the Rocois, beginning at the Gulph, and following the course of the centre of that river, north to its termination on the mountains, thence with a central line on the mountains, dividing the waters of the Rio del Norte from those that run eastward of them into the Gulph, to the 42d. degree of North Latitude where it strikes our present boundary on that parallel. This line is the natural separation of the resources of the two nations. It is the centre of a country which - habitable on the Gulf, and on the mountains so difficult of access and poor as to furnish no inducement for a land intercourse and of course no Theatre for those causes of difference that belong to a neighbourhood of commercial interests. An advantage that would be lost if we were to stop short of it either at the Brazos or the Trinity. Beyond either of those rivers and this line on the Gulf is a section of fine land.

For these reasons I wish Mr. Poinsett to be instructed to open a negotiation for the purchase of this Territory, and to be authorised to offer as high as 5 millions, subject to the conditions mentioned in my former note.

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Note: The condition alluded to is that he shall consider 5 millions as the maximum, and in the event of recurs to obtain first the ratification of this constituted authorities before it is submitted for the ratification of the Govt. To get it however, as low as possible, and if the limits mentioned cannot be obtained to obtain to the Brazos, or Trinity agreeably to the ratio of the maximum; and if cash would be an inducement in lieu of instalments, it is to be offered, as we can raise the money by the issue of stock.

27 January 1830

The resolution of the House of Representatives requesting the President to cause to be procured the varieties of sugar cane, seeds, &c. best adapted to the soil and climate of the United States, was this day enclosed to the Secretaries of the State & Navy Depts. for their respective orders in execution of it.

Richard Rush

Resolution of the Senate calling for report of the Officers having command of the Creeks & Cherokees, rec.d 3d. February, sent same day. to Secy. of War

Richard Rush

Resolution confirming Richard. W. Green sent to State Dep.t February 4.th 1830
Dr. Samuel Hall, Alpheus Mason Benjamin Knight, & Bernard Smith sent to Treasury. February. 4.th 1830

A. J. Donelson

War Department — Decision on the subject of double rations. —

The President has given full consideration to the questions presented by the claim of Majr Belton, Commandant of the Citadel in Charleston, for the allowance of double rations for a period anterior to the order creating that Citadel a double ration post. — With every disposition to exercise the authority committed to him in the most liberal manner consistent with its proper construction, he has, however, arrived at the conclusion, that an order allowing additional rations, can, in no case, have a retroactive * effect — whether it be made under the act of 1802, or under the Regulations of 1825. —

The act of 1802, Sec. 5, as quoted by the Paymaster General, is as follows: "To the commanding officers of each separate post, such additional number of rations as the President of the U. S. shall from time to time direct, having respect to the special circumstances of each post." The regulation quoted is, "Double rations will be allowed to the commanding officers of departments, and of such posts and arsenals, as the =

War Department shall authorize." ——
Under this authority the President and the War Department may, in their discretion, attach to the command of particular posts an allowance of extra ration's. — But this measure must be prospective, not retrospective. Viewed in its true light, it is a mere act of subordinate legislative authority, the exercise of which should be regulated by the same principles that govern in ordinary legislation. no right to the allowance exists, but from the date of the order establishing it; any more than the right to an increase of salary exists, except after the date of the law which makes the addition, the circumstances that require the addition may have existed for some time previously; but the alteration is not, on that account, made retrospective, even by the legislature, whose power is restricted. — The idea, that if the circumstances justify the allowance at the date of the order, a claim to the same allowance, under the same circumstances, for a previous period, can not be denied is particularly fallacious, when applied to the authority to which Major Bitton now appeals. — When Congress authorize the President to increase some of the allowances they were then in the act of establishing, they cannot have intended that he should, at a future day, alter those allowances retrospectively, and make compensation for such as he might deem to have been insufficient. The rule established by them was to be the rule, until modified by him; and was to be in force up to the date of the alteration. Such is the general principle on which Congress themselves act, in changing the compensation of officers; it must be supposed to have been their intention that the President should conform to that principle, in exercising the same power under their authorization. — Even if the authority of the President were unlimited on the subject, it would still be necessary for him to adopt the principle; as indispensable to the security of the Government against endless contradiction, favoritism and injustice in its action. — When a separate post is established the War Department is to be presumed acquainted with the circumstances in which the commanding officer is placed, and ready to make every proper provision in its power. ——

In order, however, that officers may be aware of —

of the rule in this respect, let an order be issued to the effect, that no additional allowance of rations shall be made to the Commander of any post, because of that Command, until the allowance shall have been established by the proper authority. —

August 27th, 1831. (Signed) Andrew Jackson

To Daniel Brent esq- acting Sec. of State.

The President directs that the acting Secretary of State write to Mr. Aspinwall, Consul of the U. S. at London, for an explanation of the course pursued by him with regard to the two seamen to whom the account relates which has been presented for approval. Piracy being a crime which divests the offender of all national character, and subjects him to the uncontrolled authority of the nation which may first seize & secure him, the interference of an agent of this government in behalf of men in the custody of the legal authorities of a foreign government, under a charge of piracy, is a measure of such delicacy, that the President cannot sanction the disbursement of public money to the purpose, until he receives satisfactory explanations on the subject.

Aug. 27. 1831.

	95 50	Sept. 18[illegible]
210	12 00	[illegible]
38	4.00	[illegible]
1.75	2 00	Pants
	40	cuffs
	1,21	market
1000		Gr + Market
75250	250	

To the Senate of the United States.

In pursuance of the resolution of the Senate of the 9th March 1819, requesting the President of the United States to communicate to it "copies of the Journal of the Commissioners under the 4th Article of the Treaty of Ghent, for the months of October and November 1817; or so much thereof as, in his opinion may be safely communicated, not including the arguments or evidence offered by the agent". I have the honor, herewith, to transmit a report from the Secretary of State accompanying the document referred to in said resolution.

Andrew Jackson

December 12th 1819

War Dep.t

Decision on the subject of Double Rations f. 36 & 37.—

State Dept. Directions to the acting Sec. of State on the interference of the Consul at the subject of exertions in behalf of certain Seamen charged with piracy: p. 38.

Letter to M. VanBuren Page 1